17th All India Homoeopathic Medical Conference Hyderabad - A. P.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR

SERVE THE SICK

SOUVENIR 1968

HEARTY WELCOME TO THE

Delegates

By

RAMAKRISHNA PHARMACEUTICALS

HYDERABAD - 1

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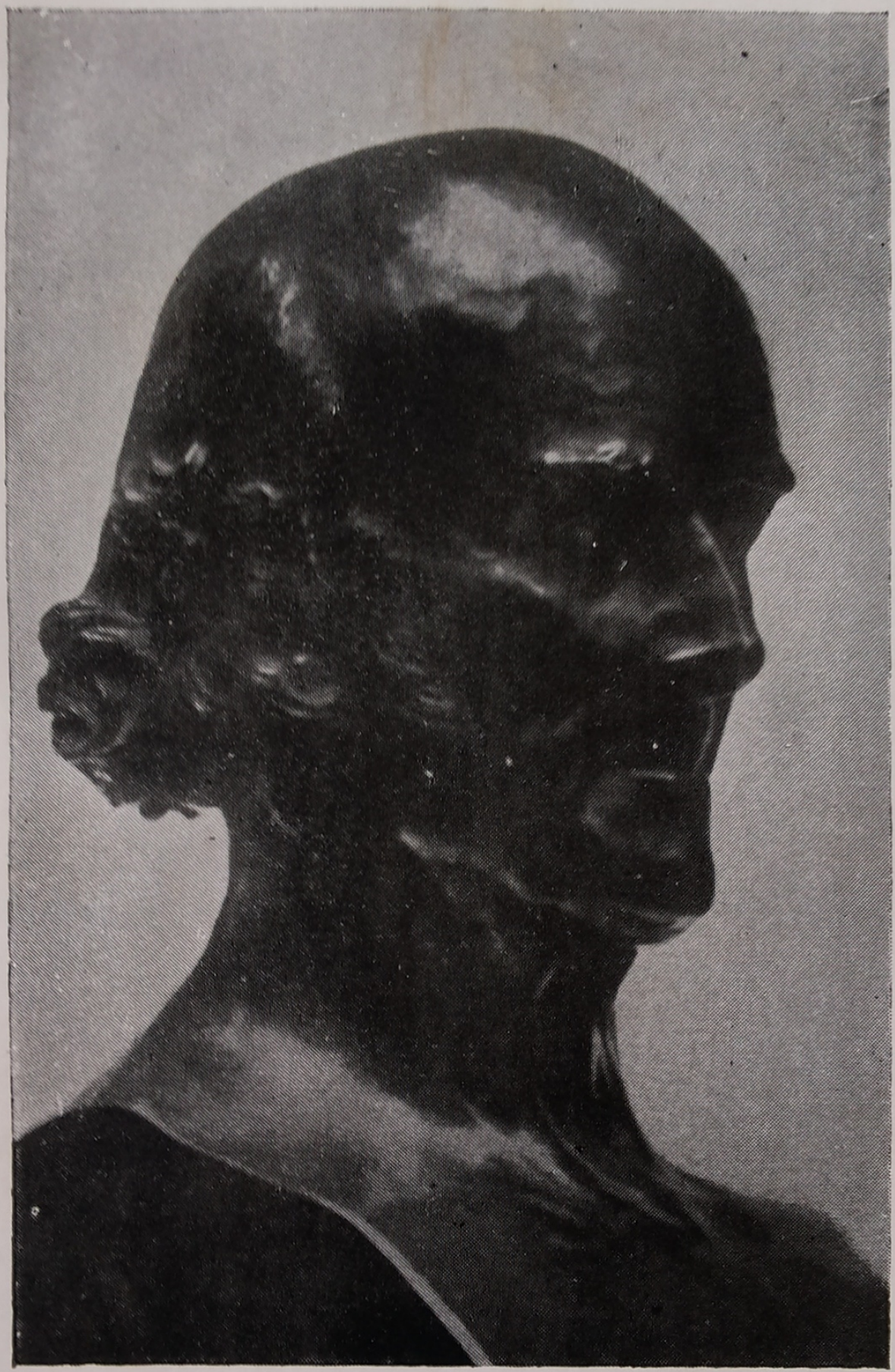
This is the replica of a beautiful bronze bust of Christian Frederic Samuel Hahnemann, *made in* 1835 *by* Ottin *of* Paris, *after the sketch by* P. J. David, *and respectfully presented to the great master. It was with* Hahnemann *himself till his death, but later gifted over to* Dr. Hartung *of* Milano, *by* Hahnemann's *widow,* Melanie. *The momento was with the* Hartung *family over four generations, till* Dr. Christophe Von Hartungen *handed over the bust to* Dr. Karl Von Petzinger. *The editor had taken the photo of it, when he visited* Germany *and given it to the Andhra Pradesh homoeopathic Association. (Regd.).*



''Public can rightly tell you about its efficacy but however it is the latest and refined method of treating the patient economically and non-violently. Government must encourage and patronise it in our poor country. Late Dr. Hahnemann (Founder of Homoeopathy) was a man of superior intellectual power and means of vast saving of human life having an unique medical nerve. I bow before his skill and the Herculean and humanitarian labour he did. His memory wakes us again and you are to follow him: but the opponents hate the existence of the principles and practice of Homoeopathy which in reality cures a larger percentage of cases than any other method of treatment and it is beyond all doubt safer and more economical and the most complete medical science.''

Mahatma Gandhi

Messages

PRIME MINISTER'S SECRETARIAT, NEW DELHI - 11.

The Prime Minister Thanks you for your letter and wishes success to the Seventeenth All India Homoeopathic Medical Conference being held at Hyderabad.

H. Y. SHARADA PRASAD
Dy. Infn. Adviser to the Prime Minister.

GOVERNOR, ASSAM
Raj Bhavan Shillong
Nov. 23, 1968

I am glad to hear that the 17th All India Homoeopathic Medical Conference 1968 will be held at Hyderabad from the 22nd to the 24th December 1968. Such a conference will provide a good opportunity for the delegates and eminent Homoeopaths to exchange views and experiences in the field of Homoeopathic medical treatment.

I wish the Conference all success.

B. K. Nehru
Governor of Assam.

GOVERNOR, PUNJAB
Raj Bhavan, CHANDIGARH.
21st Nov. 1968.

I am glad to learn that the 17th All India Homoeopathic Medical Conference is being held at Hyderabad from the 22nd to 24th Dec. 1968.

Homoeopathy as a medical science has established its worth and has surpassed allopathic treatments and surgery in some respects. Many advanced countries like Great Britain have well-established and well-equipped homoeopathic hospitals for more than a century by now. Rapid acceptance of Homoeopathy for effective and quick treatment of a large number of chronic diseases necessitates further research in this important branch of the medical science. Unfortunately, not much has been done in this field in our country. I am confident that homoeopaths meeting on this occasion will produce some generally acceptable conclusions in popularising Homoeopathy in this country.

I send my best wishes for the success of the conference.

D. C. PAVATE.

MINISTER FOR IRRIGATION & POWER
Govt. of India, NEW DELHI.
23rd Nov. 1968.

I am happy to learn that the All India Homoeopathic Conference is being held at Hyderabad from 22nd to 24th December 1968, and that over 300 delegates and a few eminent Homoeopaths are attending the Conference.

The Homoeopathic system of medicine also like the Ayurvedic and Unani systems is easily adaptable along with the Allopathic which is widely in vogue in our vast country with its large population. It is all the more so because of its easy application and inexpensiveness. I am glad the Homoeopathic system of medicine originating from Germany where it proved a great success is becoming increasingly popular in India as well

I wish the Conference all success and I am sure the Homoeopaths will further spread the benefits of Homoeopathic medicines to the suffering humanity.

K. L. RAO

MINISTER OF STATE FOR FOOD & AGRICULTURE
Government of India
NEW DELHI
November 14, 1968

Dr, Samuel Hahnemann, founder of Homoeopathy has made a lasting contribution to the science of Human health. Although, annlytical Allopathy is the dominent diagnostic and curative medical system in most countries of the world, the survival of Homoeopathy in the face of keen competition attests to abiding merits in the system. The Indian creed has been to recognise the value of multiplicity of means towards the single goal. We must therefore enlist the cooperation of practitioners of all systems of medicine including Unani, Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic, towards the attainment of the basic goal of ensuring eradication of disease and better state of health for society, I take this opportunity of conveying my best wishes to the All India Homoaopathic Conference which is being held in Hyderabad from 22nd to 24th December 1968 and hope it will afford guidance to its practitioners in the tasks referred to above,

Sd/- Annasaheb P. Shinde

MINISTER OF STATE FOR EDUCATION
Govt. of India, New Delhi
Nov. 14, 1968

I am glad to know that the 17th All India Homoeopathic Medical Conference 1968 is going to be held at Hyderabad from 22nd to 24th December 1968. Homoeopathy can contribute a lot by providing cheap medical treatment to the sick. More efforts have to be made to make it popular in the villages. State Homoeopathic Bodies should bring out Homoeopathic literature in regional languages and should teach it through correspondence.

I wish the Conference all success.

Sher Singh

DEPUTY MINISTER FOR HEALTH
Govt. of India
NEW DELHI
Oct. 9, 1968

I am happy to learn that the All India Homoeopathic Medical Conference is to be held in Hyderabad from 22nd to 24th December, 1968, and that the Hon'ble Union Health Minister has kindly agreed to inaugurate the Conference.

I am sure that the proposed Conference will mark another milestone in the onward march of Homoeopathy in India. The practitioners of Homoeopathy, to meet at Hyderabad, from all over the country will have to focus their discussions on matters of effective cure and high professional standards which are essential requisites for the advancement of all systems of Medicine. I am sure, scientific schemes for development of Homoeopathy would be drawn out and the rank and file of Homoeopaths put their shoulders to the wheel for further advancement of the system, In fact, an element of dedication should ginger up our Homoeopaths to make them play a significant role in the service of our people.

I wish the congress all success.

B. S. Murthy

KONDA LAKSHMAN BAPUJI
Janasambandha Manthri
(MINISTER, PUBLIC RELATIONS)

"Jaladrusyam"
Secretariat Road
Dated 5-12-1968.

I am glad to note that All India Homeopathic Conference is meeting at Hyderabad from 22nd to 24th December 1968. in which a number of delegates prominent Homeopaths from all over India are expected to participate. Homoeopathy having been in easy reach of the poor man with good results is gaining popularity in the public and has a great promising future. I hope the Conference will evolve a programme to spread the benefits of Homoeopathy not only to the cities but to the rural areas in particular.

I wish the conference every success.

AMBASSADE DE FRANCE EN INDE,
NEW DELHI.

"His Excellency sends you his best wishes for the success of the function."

ROYAL EMBASSY
New Delhi
Nov. 6, 1968

" It is with much satisfaction that I heard of the 17th All India Homoeopathic Cenference 1968, Wherever medical practioners meet, whenever medical practitioners meet, whenever medical scientists gather, it is the very opportunity to exchange ideas for the good of the suffering humanity, It is for this reason that I sincerely congratulate the organisers of the Conference for their initiative, while expressing the hope that this Conference will be a fruitful one, "

Jhr. H. Th. A. M. Van Rijckevorsel
Ambassador of the Netherlands

International Homoeopathic Research Council, New York

On the occasion of this, the All India Homoeopathic Medical Conference, in the historic city of Hyderabad, I want to convey to all members of this great convention my sincere best wishes for your efforts in the service of Homoeopathy and humanity. May your effort be crowned with success, and your labours help to promote health and happiness for all mankind.

Dr. William Gutman
Chairman, President
International Homeopathic Research Council.

" I hope that the Homoeopathic Congress in Hyderabad will be a great success. I have no doubt that it will be under your competent management"

Dr. Marianne Harling
Bournemouth
ENGLAND

DR. H. W. BOYD, GLASGOW, SCOTLAND

" I wish to send greetings to the All-India Homoeopathic Conference. I recall with pleasure the visit I paid to Hyderabad in 1967 and the privilege of meeting many distinguished physicians and visiting your colleges. May I wish you success in the development of your teaching facilities and the possibility of post-graduate training in Homoeopathy. "

DR. MED. KARL VON PETZINGER

Vice-President of the "Liga Homoeopathica Internationalis Medicorum"

As representative of the "Liga Homoeopathica Internationalis Medicorum" I send my heartiest greetings from Hahnemann's native country to all members of the Congress. May the Conference be harmonious and successful."

DOCTOR RUDOLF FLURY, BERN.

" I send to you all the colleagues my warmest regards and wish you a full success of your meeting, May it add to the progress and development of our noble medicine in your country,"

DR. ROBERT SEITSCHEK, VIENNA.

I thank you so much for your kind letter of invitation for the All India Homoeopathic Conference at Hyderabad.

I am so sorry to say that it is for me impossible to see and assist that important conference.

First we have here in Europe one of our most important holidays ("Christmas") on the other hand I can not find time to be absent from Vienna for a long time.

So I may be allowed to send the All India Homoeopathic Conference in Hyderabed the best wishes of our Austrian friends to All Indian Homoeopaths meeting at that conference. We Austrian Homoeopaths hope that the conference may bring and give a lot of new inspirations and aspects and we are sure that the conference will be a great success.

Take, please, with our blessings for all of you and for the congress and for homoeopathy our best wishes and greetings. We Austrain homoeopaths are very much connected with India.

DR. SCHEPENS HENNING, BRUSSELS

I duly received your letter of the 24th Oct. '68 in which you invited me to participate in the 17th Homoeopathic Medicine Congress of your country which will take place at Hyderabad from 22nd to 24th Dec. 1968.

I thank you for your kind information. Unfortunately, it will not be possible for me to be present at the congress in spite of my earnest desire to meet Indian Doctors.

I am with you heartily for the success of the Congress and I wish it a Perfect outcome (grand success) from the Homoeopathic point of view.

Kindly accept, my dear colleague, my very fraternal compliments (greetings) .

DR. V, L, FERRANDIZ,
BERCELONA, SPAIN.

I want to express to you and all congressists my warm greetings and best wishes for the success of your Congress and for the advancement of HOMOEOPATHY in All India. We shall publish a notice about this in our journal in Spanish as information of general interest regarding Homoeopathy.

Telegraphic Message of Dr. Willmar Schwabe., GMBH.

Karlsruhe, Durlach,

" TO ALL THE PARTICIPANTS IN THE ALL INDIA HOMOEOPATHIC CONFERENCE OUR COMPLIMENTS AND WISHING YOU MUCH SUCCESS FOR THE COURSE OF THE MEETING. "

DR. T. KANAKA RAJU, F.R.C.S , F.I.C.S.
(Rajahmundry - 3)

Integration of modern Medicine with Homoeopathy is desideratum. I am sure the 17th All India Homoeopathic Conference will address itself to this longfelt need and devise ways and means for the early achievement of this objective.

This is the time when Homoeopathy could evolve inexpensive, simple and effective methods to give helpful impetus in family planning.

The city of Hyderabad which is the repository of a variery of culture, religions, languages and systems of medicines is an ideal place for such a Conference.

I wish the Conference all success.

MAYOR of Hyderabad

I am glad that Homoeopathy is making a great stride in our state and helping in the alleviation of human suffering. Homoeopathy is a science and its contribution is known all over the world. I feel that any scientific system of medicine whether Ayurvedic, Unani, Allopathy or Homoeopthy can work wonders only if the science is practiced with sympathy and understanding of human mind and body.

Kindly treat this letter of mine as also the message for the success of the conference.

(KUMUD NAIK)

MINISTER FOR EXCISE AND PROHIBITION
& FISHERIES, ANDHRA PRADESH

Begumpet
'VIJAYADHWAJA.
HYDERABAD-16
Dated 9-12-1968

I hope that the deliberations of the above Conference would certainly help the public in the medical sphere. I wish the Conference all success.

(V. Satyanarayana Rao)

My Personal Experiences About Homoeopathy

Mahavir Tyagi

I had heard quite a lot in my boyhood about the efficaciousness of Homoeopathic medicines, During the Non-cooperation Movement I had declared my district (Dehra Dun) as an Independent Republic and I used to take a squadron of my volunteers' army from village to village on foot. Everywhere the village folk approached me for advice about all types of diseases. Actually in those days the British did not care to provide any medical aid to the rural folk. I did not know anything about medicines but a Homoeopath friend of mine gave me a book containing details of symptoms which a particular Homoeopathic medicine could cure and also presented to me a small box of medicines. Just like a quack I started dispensing medicines to the village patients after consulting my book. My greatest surprise was an achievement when a lady who was almost dead on account of severe delivery pangs was relieved within two hours of her taking a small Homoeopathic dose from me, and the baby who has now grown old still feels obliged to me. There are a number of other cases which I could cure with the help of my guide book.

Personally too, I have been a diabetic patient for the last seven or eight years and no treatment could cure me so far; although 'Rastinon' and food control helped me a little. To my great surprise I now find that within three months of Homoeopathic treatment given to me by Dr. P. S. Krishnamurthy of Hyderabad, I feel completely cured of diabetes. I am now taking the liberty of having all types of sweets. Despite this, a week ago, my blood sugar was tested in the Willingdon Hospital and I am told the result is 105 fasting and 125 PP.

(Long live Homoeopathy)

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(Long live Homoeopathy)

FORMER ADVOCATE GENERAL OF INDIA

D. NARASARAJU,
Senior Advocate

102, Claridges Hotel
NEW DELHI
Dec. 7th. 1968

One fact which has been now accepted all over the world is that man is a psychophysical organism in several aspects of existence, After the Freudian theory, treatment of diseases afflicting the human being resolved itself into analysis and diagnosis of not merely the physiological symptoms and causes but also an investigation and ascertainment of psychological phenomena. It is now recognised that the mind operates through the nervous system and produces ailments and complaints, which are really psychic and therefore in most of the developed and civilised countries patients are treated by a physician and psychiatrist acting in mutual consultation. It is indeed remarkable that Hahnemann, the founder of the Homoeopathic system of treatment, was able to conceive of and visualise that the treatment of patients would be effective and permanent only after a full understanding of the entire history and personality of the patient, It is this particular aspect that gives the Homoeopathic system a peculiar distinction, It does of course happen that the right remedy is not found because there is no correct approach or analysis of the mental factors operating or a full appreciation of the life history and background of the patient. But if the right remedy is found it does have remarkable and lasting effect. It is therefore not surprising that one indication of the correct drug is that its immediate effect is aggravation because of the theory that what causes the disease is also the cure for the disease. It is therefore in the fitness of things that the place of the Homoeopathic system in the cure of human ailments is fully recognised and appreciated and it is also accepted as a scientific system and not as mere hobby of quacks., I wish the semianr all success,

17th All India Homoeopathic Medical Conference (1968)

HYDERABAD

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17th ALL INDIA HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL CONFERENCE

Souvenir

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Editorial

This little souvenir, giving the various aspects of Homoeopathy, is humbly dedicated to the memory of Dr. Christian Frederick Samuel Hahnemann, who had revolutionised the concept of disease and therapeutics in the history of medicine.

As my teacher, Elizabeth Wright Hubbard, puts it, let me have the privilege of garlanding the memory of Hahnemann with the three remedies traditionally connected with Christmas. Ilex, the holly — rich in manganese, prophylactic against sunstroke; Viscum, the mistletoe from the legend of Baldur the Beautiful— parasite on apple, oak and hawthorne, famous for helping tumours and epilepsy; Hedera helix, the ivy which influences the Uric acid diathesis and is germane to hydrocephalus and intracranial pressure. A Christmas blessing to all Homoeopaths who have reaped what the authors of Homoeopathy had sown.

Most of the articles under the purview can be classified under the following broad headings — Philosophy, Teaching of Homoeopathy in Colleges, Clinical Cases, Homoeopathy in Agricultural and Veterinary Sciences and Drug Disease. The various facets of Indian homoeopathic activity have also been stressed.

Under research, a unique experimental research article on "Blood sugar estimations with homoeopathic oral anti-diabetics" has been contributed. Surprising results are observed giving some clues regarding the question as to where a physical action of a drug substance ceases and dynamic action starts or vice versa. This has been a debatable question not properly solved in the Posology of Homoeopathy till today, although a great deal of scientific experimentation has been done in the Eastern Homoeopathic Institutions.

The question of accepting the spread of infection of a Luetic or Sycotic patient in the secondary or tertiary stage to his partner

is a disputable point in modern pathology. When I put this question to E.W.H., she was inclined to accept the truth in Kentian exposition. To explain that truth with scientific precision within the limits of modern theory of infection may take some more time. But the profound truth enunciated by Hahnemann that a chronic infection is the totality of the symptom complex in the patient and human race seems to hold good.

The Americans have brought the child of Homoeopathy to adolescence by Kent & Herring contributing Repertory and Guiding Symptoms.

The erudite physicians in the Continent and in India are maintaining the rich legacy with credit. India is the biggest country for the homoeopathic activity, but still 'hospitalisation' in Homoeopathy is in an infant stage. The clinical teaching in the homoeopathic institutions should be thoroughly attended to in order to maintain a standard of Indian Homoeopathy. Some colleges claim recognition by the State and Central Governments without any hospital facilities. To give a thorough training to the student of Homoeopathy, both the Governments should effectively control this important aspect in a teaching institution, for a successful hospitalisation in Homoeopathy.

Homoeopathic pharmaceutical industry in India is also at an infant stage. There is no pharmaceutical concern, preparing higher potencies. Back potencies are imported to some extent, but higher potencies are suspected to be unscientific dilutions. The profession is at the mercy of such supply. The Central Government should sponsor a pharmaceutical industry with foreign collaboration and some leading firms are willing to co-operate. Lot of foreign exchange thus conserved can be diverted to some other important purposes and at the same time the profession can have satisfactory scientific and dependable homoeopathic drugs.

Organizational Homoeopathy in India needs a special mention; the two All India Homoeopathic Associations should merge and become one strong body to be an effective mouthpiece of the profession to represent the matters of policy to the Government. I am sure that this august meeting will be the holy venue for such an eventful merger and unity.

Despite my best efforts some excellent articles could not be acccommodated for want of time and space. In conclusion I wish to say in all humility that the good points in the Souvenir owe their merit to the great contributions dedicated to the noble cause of Homoeopathy. The defects which will be many are to be attributed entirely to the failings of the human agency in charge of the job.

Let me end this by quoting the Father of the Nation, whose birth centenary is being celebrated this eventful year all over the Globe: "*MY NON-VIOLENCE MAY FAIL BUT NOT HOMOEOPATHY*"

P. S. Krishnamurthy

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I am grateful to all the foreign authors for their valuable contributions. My colleagues, the Indian authors, deserve special acknowledgement for the prompt response with their useful articles. Mr. K. Subba Rao, who picturised nice ideas through his cartoons deserves particular mention. It would have been impossible to bring forth this souvenir but for the generous support from the many advertisers. Mr. Roshanlal Kothari, of M/s. Hyderabad Bulletin Press, with his love for Homoeopathy, is responsible for the attractive get up and printing. I owe a deep debt of gratitude to Professor K. S. Raghavan and my consort Mrs. P. S. Lakshmi, for their valuable assistance regarding proof corrections and publication of the articles.

P. S. K.

The Story Of The AIHMA

More than 30 years ago, the position of Homoeopathy in India was far different from what it is today. It was neither recognised as a system of medicine by the Government nor acknowledged as a faculty of education by any University. Most of the homoeopathic practitioners at that time belonged to West Bengal, and these included some luminaries and stalwarts in the profession who have hardly been surpassed in medical skill even now. The idea of an All India Homoeopathic Medical Association was an act of farsightedness and noble vision. With the initiative of late Dr. Katju and some other medical practitioners in UP and active efforts of the late Dr. Jatindra Nath Majumdar (the Worthy father of the present (1967-68) President of the AIHMA), the All India Homoeopathic Medical Association was founded in 1932. Dr. W. Younan, a renowned Homoeopathic Physician of Calcutta was elected as the first President and Dr. Jatindra Nath Majumdar as the first General Secretary. The first Conference was held at Calcutta and the next in 1933 at Gaya, where Dr. Jatindra Nath Majumdar presided. The constitution of the AIHMA was framed with equal farsighteness and its membership was kept open to almost all people who had a love for Homoeopathy including medical practitioners, lay homoeopaths, part-timers, homoeopathic chemists, manufacturers as well as the lay sympathisers. As such, the AIHMA included in its fold all lovers of homoeopathy from all the States from all the nooks and corners of India. It included allopathic-converts to homoeopathy, eminent public men and outstanding lay homoeopathic practitioners. There have been 16 All India Homoeopathic Medical Conferences till 1966. The galaxy of Presidents who have guided the activities of the AIHMA include such outstanding men as Dr. Pyare Lal Srivastva of Lucknow, Dr. Capt C. Ooman of Travancore, Dr. N. M. Jaisoorya of Hyderabad, Dr. K. K. Roy and Dr, D. N. Chatterjee of Calcutta, Dr. V. D. Kashyap of Lahore; Dr. S. C. Sarkar of Agra, Dr. Yudhvir Singh, Delhi, besides Dr. Jatindra Nath Majumdar and Dr. Jnan Majumdar. The AIHMA from its very inception has been associated with and has been a leading fighter in the struggle for the recognition of the homoeopathic system of medicine by the Govt. of India and in the States. Although the number of Homoeopathic Associations in the States has been legion, the AIHMA has been the only All India Organisation commanding the widest and largest membership in the country, as stated by the National Vice-President for India of the International Homoeopathic League in his report to the League, published in the Souvenir of the International Homoeopathic Congress held in Delhi in 1967. Other national and State Homoeopathic Associations have either been off-shoots of the AIHMA working in narrower or regional fields or safeguarding special interests or have been affiliated to the AIHMA Similarly most of the State Boards and teaching institutions of Homoeopathy in India are manned by capable men belonging to the AIHMA! In Delhi alone, the Dr. Yudhvir Singh Charitable Trust has been running a network of free Homoeopathic Dispensaries throughout Delhi for the last more than 30 years. It has now started a first-class Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital. This Trust has all along been a sister Institution of the AIHMA and its Head Office is the same as the Head Office of the AIHMA.

It was in 1943 that a homoeopathic State Faculty was constituted in West Bengal. As for the official recognition of homoeopathic practice, a resolution was passed in the Central Legislative Assembly as early as 1937 followed by another resolution in 1948. As a result of this, a Homoeopathic Enquiry Committee was set up of which Dr. Jnan Majumdar was one of the members. This Committee submitted its report in 1949 and affirmed the scientific basis of homoeopathy. Since then almost all the States have passed

legislation recognising the system and Homoeopathic Boards have been set up for registration of the homoeopathic physicians and for affiliation of teaching Associations. At the level of Central Govt. also progress has been made for the encouragement of homoeopathic medicine and for education, research and preparation of homoeopathic pharmacopoeia. In all these phases, the AIHMA through its mass membership and spearheaded by eminent physicians and public-men lent its full weight. It can be said with some sense of satisfaction and legitimate pride that but for the AIHMA the process of obtaining recognition to homoeopathic system in India would have been much protracted.

At present, the AIHMA has Branches or affiliated Associations in all the States. In many States, the AIHMA is the only organised association, and is even recognised as such by the State Govt. The process of registration having been completed in many States, attention is now concentraed towards the consolidation of homoeopathic profession, opening of well equipped homoeopathic colleges and hospitals, research work and the most important of them all, creation of avanues of employment and improvement in the material and social status of the homoeopathic practitioners. Amidst all these objectives and with the proposed constitution of an All India Homoeopathic Council in the offing, the AIHMA has an increasingly important role to play and it calls upon all lovers of homoeopathy in and outside the profession to become its members and strengthen its force.

Past Sessions of the AIHMA

1932	1st Session at	Calcutta	President,	Dr. Younan (Calcutta)
1933	2nd ,, ,,	Gaya	,,	Dr. J. N. Mazumdar (Cal.)
1934	3rd ,, ,,	Bombay	,,	Dr. Piare Lal Srivastava (Luck.)
1935	4th ,, ,,	Agra	,,	Dr. Capt. C. Ooman (Travcor.)
1936	5th ,, ,,	Lahore	,,	Dr. V. D. Kashyap (Lahore)
1937	6th ,, ,,	Gaya	,,	Dr. K. K. Roy (Calcutta)
1937 (Special Session at Gaya)			President,	Dr. J. N. Mazumdar (Calcutta)
1939	7th ,, ,,	Agra	,,	Dr. Bishwanath Mukerjee (Gork.)
	Inaugurated by Raja Kushal Pal Singh.			
1940	8th ,, ,,	Nagpur	,,	Dr. M. Sadique (Lahore)
1947	9th ,, ,,	Delhi	,,	Dr. S. C. Sarkar, (Agra)
	Inaugurated by Raja Gazanfer Ali Khan, Health Minister, India.			
1948	10th ,, ,,	Dr. G. G. S. Mukerjee, (Varanasi)		
1354	11th ,, ,,	Gaya	,,	Dr, N. M. Jaisoorya, (Hyd.)
	Inaugurated by Shri Ajit Parshad Jain, Union Minister.			
1955	12th ,, ,,	Rajahmundri	Dr. N. M. Jaisoorya (Hyd).	
	Inaugurated by Jagjivan Ram Union Minister.			
1957	13th ,, ,,	Amritsar	,,	Dr. D. N. Chatterjee (Cal.)
	Inaugurated by Shri Gulzari Lal Nanda, Union Minister.			
1959	14th ,, ,	Kanpur	,,	Dr. R. P. Mishra (Muzaffrpur)
	Inaugurated by Dr. Yudhvir Singh, Ex-Health Minister, Delhi.			
1963	15th ,, ,,	Puri	,,	Dr. Yudhvir Singh (Delhi)
1966	16th ,, ,,	Delhi	,,	Dr. J. N. Majumdar (Cal.)
	Inaugurated by Dr. Sushila Nayar, Union Health Minister.			

SAMUEL HAHNEMANN-1755-1843

T. F. Stewart, Glasgow, Scotland.

EARLY LIFE

It was fortunate for this child prodigy that he was born in Meissen, a centre of art, science and culture where intellectual capabilities were encouraged. His father, a water colour artist, gave him "thinking" lessons when he was only five, when aged twelve he was teaching others the rudiments of Greek.

At sixteen Samuel Hahnemann went to the famous Prince's school where the headmaster was so impressed with his ability that he treated him like his own son, insisted on keeping him there, teaching him without fees, encouraging him and instilling into his fertile young mind that he grasp what he was reading and classify what he had just read before continuing.

When aged twenty-two Hahnemann had mastered nine different languages, a couple of years later he qualified as a Doctor after which he spent five years in vain search for a good environment to further his medical training.

BLOOD LETTING

Hahnemann had to earn a living by practising the medicine he had been taught but he worried about the fifth patient of his who had died of the mysterious "copper sickness".

The miner, of perhaps forty, had bloodless wrinkled yellow skin which made him look like an old man. Hahnemann opened a vein, caught the spurting blood in an earthenware bowl handed to him by the miner's wife who was familiar with the procedure. The sick man winced at the incision and Hahnemann lowered his eyes, ashamed to face the dying man who soon gave a shudder with his last breath. The young Doctor then gathered up his things, pressed the hand of the woman, who neither wept nor spoke, stroked the hair of the embarrassed boy and left the house in silence.

A plethoric patient must be bled, anyone bleeding to death must also be bled, "but I, Samuel Hahnemann, know this is wrong. Nevertheless I, Death's handyman, open a vein. I, the helper and saviour, brought from my night's rest to this pitiful sick-bed, sent for in urgency to minister to this life that is running out—yes, I must confess that my knowledge is all too meagre. I know nothing."

He remembered his father's ideal that "he should always act and live without pretence or show". Then, when it was almost criminal negligence to fail to bleed a patient he had the courage to denounce the claim that venesection removed only bad blood.

In 1790, eleven years later, when translating the Glasgow physician Cullen's *Materia Medica*, Hahnemann published his denunciation of blood letting and two years later he really made himself unpopular with the medical profession.

French revolutionaries were indignant at Germany for sheltering refugees, but Kaiser Leopold of Austria, by skilful diplomacy, had preserved peace. Suddenly he died. So to remove suspicion a public report was demanded and when it showed that he had a fever, abdominal pains and prolonged diarrhoea for which he had four venesections. Hahnemann could himself no longer.

He said in the local newspaper. "We ask, from a scientific point of view, according to what principles has anyone the right to order a second venesection when the first has failed to bring relief? As for a third, Heaven help us! But to draw blood a fourth time when three previous attempts have failed to alleviate! To abstract the fluid of life four times in twenty-four hours from a man, who has lost flesh from mental overwork combined with long continued diarrhoea, without procuring any relief for him! Science pales before this!"

Hahnemann challenged the doctors to justify themselves publicly so a complete and accurate report was promised but it never appeared. However, Hahnemann still carried on his battle against blood letting with growing zeal and the greatest intrepidity.

BRUTAL TREATMENT OF THE INSANE

As a young man Hahnemann was urgently called out to see a successful cabinet maker wdo had fine premises and three assistants. The man had suddenly started to smash up everything in sight until he stopped to welcome his good friend the local powerful blacksmith, who then helped to drag him along to the madhouse.

Hahnemann now saw a dark dirty corridor with barred cells in which were box shaped platforms covered with straw and provided with an outlet which served poorly for the patient's needs. On each platform lay a stinking bulk of humanity, clad in coarse twill, eaten alive with vermin, chained, fettered, some gagged, some with a mask covering their face, whimpering, curbing, howling. The place stank of rotting straw, excretion and suppuration. The keeper and his wife had iron bars with crooked ends as used by tamers of wild beasts at fairs.

The new treatment was a chair to which the lunatic was tied and then rotated sixty times a minute. The centrifugal force drove the blood to his brain causing dizziness, vomiting, and evacuation of bowels and bladder while blood oozed from the skin around his eyes. After a few minutes of this the wildest

raving maniac became as gentle as a lamb. "If that doesn't help, nothing will!" said the keeper.

When Hahnemann looked at each picture of human misery he could hardly believe that doctors could tolerate such treatment, he reeled, his face ashen, he escaped to the fresh air perspiring with fear.

This experience must have influenced him when he adopted an entirely new method of treating insanity. He maintained that insane people must never be punished for their involuntary acts, they deserved nothing but pity and were always made worse by rough treatment. They should be treated by friendliness but at the same time firmness to instil the necessary respect and confidence. By his new methods he managed to cure the famous Klockenbring when, according to well authenticated records, there was no dubiety about his insanity and the fact that others had failed.

DOCTORS' DEVLISH DEEDS

The prevalent eighteenth century belief was that disease was caused by humours which had to be expelled by salivation, vomiting, purging; sweating and diuresis. As if that was not enough, the doctors produced new organs of excretion by exutories, i.e., production of superficial ulcers; cautery; which meant making a deep hole in the flesh with a white-hot iron then daily filling the hole with dried peas and bandaging it tight, and a moxa which was a cone of cumbustible material ignited on the skin causing it to crackle and shrivel—turn brown—and be scorched until it was nearly black.

Cantharis blistering caused loss of limb sometimes and wounds treated with arsenic powder resulted in fatal poisoning.

Our present Queen's Physician, Sir John Weir, a Glasgow graduate, said that on reading those things one would think that the devil was responsible for medicine in these days.

Hahnemann had been taught by his father never to accept a scientific theory unless he could confirm it by his own experiments, so it is not surprising that Hahnemann could not accept these barbarities of treatment.

HAHNEMANN, THE ANGRY YOUNG MAN

Hahnemann's dissatisfaction with the medical practice of his day grew until it came out in bitter criticism when he confessed that the vets made a better job of their practice. He objected to attempting to cure old sores by making several artificial ones. He strongly opposed the abuse of alcohol and coffee, the internal use of corrosive sublimate and the application of lead plasters or ointment.

Between the age of 30 and 34 he published more than 2,200 printed pages including original works, essays and translations. With an eloquency of speech like the prophets of old he undauntingly denounced the medical methods of his day and in his original work on arsenical poisoning he really gave vent to his feelings quite violently when he said that the dignity of the "God-like science of practical medicine had been reduced to a wretched breadwinning, a glossing over of symptoms, a degrading commerce in prescriptions—God help us to a trade that mixes the disciples of Hippocrates with the riff-raff and medical rogues in such a way that one is indistinguishable from the other.'

Hahnemann had become so disgusted with medicine that he decided to devote his life to the study of chemistry, the translation of works on chemistry, medicine and agriculture. He became internationally known as a brilliant chemist. The sphere of legal chemistry was given a new stimulus by his essay on the detection of arsenic poisoning when he recommended three new tests and as a result of personal physiological experiments on dogs he was able to give detailed and accurate directions for treatment. In this article he enumerated 389 different authors and works, covering several different languages and centuries and in 861 passages quoted exactly the page and volume. This one quotation indicates the wide reading and meticulous accuracy of his statements in translations and investigations, and the numerous writings which he produced during his long life.

HAHNEMANN'S THREE WAYS OF HEALING

In 1796 Hahnemann stated that there were three ways of healing.

1. "Prevention"—removing or destroying the original cause of the malady. He said the preventative practice of physicians was the most sublime. His numerous publications a century and a half ago indicate his advanced ideas in mental, personal and public hygiene and his demands for slum clearance, adequate ventilation and wide streets still have an up-to-date ring about them.

If he lived today I'm sure he would welcome the tremendous advances in knowledge of the causes of disease and appove of modern replacement therapy with thyroid, insulin, vitamin B_{12} etc.

2. "Suppression"—removing symptoms by a drug action producing the opposite effect, laxatives for constipation, alkalis for acid eructations and opiates for chronic pain were the examples he gave.

This is the form of treatment which he originally labelled allopathy and which he considered to be unsatisfactory in chronic disease. The term allopathy cannot be applied to modern scientific medicine but some allopathic suppression is still practiced to the detriment of the patient.

I am sure that Hahnemann would not approve of the treatment of the Glasgow lady who said. "I'm that weary with my tarnquilliser that I'll have to take a "pep" pill, to give me enough energy to go round the corner to the chemist to get my sleeping tablets".

3. "Stimulation" of the body to produce its own reaction to disease was Hahnemann's third method of healing which he labelled homoeopathy, a word derived from the Greek homoeo, meaning similar and pathos disease. The term may be defined as the application of the principle that a substance which, in certain forms and doses, caused disease symptoms can be used to cure a patient having similar symptoms. All modern vaccine therapy is homoeopathic in principle.

HAHNEMANN'S LAST YEARS

When he was 75 Hahnemann lost his first devoted wife, Henriette, who for almost half a century had faithfully served him and willingly sacrificed her last penny, jewelry, linen; bedding and clothing to relieve him and his ten children of hunger and anxiety. Hahnemann and his whole family had to change their home town every few years when the persecution by doctors and apothecaries became too much to bear, so one can appreciate what a brave woman she was.

Five years later Hahnemann, now 80, had more or less resigned himself to his end when what must have appeared like a fair haired blue eyed angel entered his room unannounced. This was 30-year-old Melanie from Paris, who had a few weeks previously read the French translation of his Organon. She had always been deeply interested in the science of medicine but hated doctors. This book had been a revelation to her and she felt impelled to visit the master.

Melanie had travelled to Hahnemann's remote Saxony home by mail-coach in ten days, she was dressed as a male to escape curiosity concerning a woman travelling alone. In the daytime she wore riding kit, was seen with a gun under her arm hunting with the forester, she fenced with the local old fencing master till he was out of breath and it was said that she was seen swimming in the river in broad daylight but in the evening when she went to see Hahnemann she was beautifully dressed as if she was dining with some great Parisian nobleman.

Three months later they were married. She took him by gentle stages to Paris where, instead of dying, he took on a new lease of life. With her influence and his ability he became again a very successful and fashionable doctor who lived for another eight years.

Such was the peaceful end of a brilliant and courageous rebel who fearlessly fought against the medical practice barbarities of the 18th century. Doctors, jealous of his excellent results, hated Hahnemann's incisive criticism of their methods. Homoeopathy with its small dose of a single drug spelt loss of livelihood to the apothecaries so they never missed an opportunity of adding fuel to the fire of opposition and persecution which chased Hahnemann from one town to another nearly all his life.

Before he died, Melanie had brought him to the centre of fashion and Homoeopathy was sweeping the world, had spread to England's socially elevated patients and to America where evidence of his success is still seen as a large and impressive monument in Washington.

Homoeopathy - With Best Wishes

Homoeopathy, the art of healing founded upon the law of Similars, Similia Similibus Curentur, is as modern today as it was when Samuel Hahnemann published the Organon of the Art of Healing in 1810, and yet as traditional as Hippocrates who first propounded the law. It is based upon a fact observable in nature, that infinitesimal doses of a given substance cure an organism, human; animal or plant, of symptoms which would be produced by large doses of that substance. Thus wherever noxious substances exist, there the remedy is also to be found — no need for large factories and complicated chemical processes, the simple method of potentisation is applicable in all cases. Infinitesimal potencies, which were a matter of ridicule 100 years ago, are rapidly being vindicated with the advance of modern microbiological science.

Homoeopathic remedies are assessed by provings on healthy human subjects, thus no experiments are carried out on sick humans or animals. Finally the remedies are pleasant to take, safe, gentle; efficacious and cheap. They act by minimal stimulation of the vital force, and therefore have no "side effects."

The world today is subject to outbreaks of violence, when drastic actions are followed by drastic results. Homoeopathy belongs to the realm of non-violence, and its gentle action will continue when these conflicts have spent themselves.

A traveller from the West, at the International Homoeopathic Congress in New Delhi last year, was heartened by the sight and sound of more than 1,500 homoeopathic doctors sharing their knowledge and experience. The Government of India has been wise to encourage the development of this healing art, so that it will become available alike to the President of India and to the humblest peasant. One can look forward to the time when India will become a great teaching centre for Homoeopathy, whence it can spread to the rest of the world.

Our very best wishes are extended for the success of the Congress in Hyderabad.

Marian Harling
England.

A Salute to Homoeopathy

Arthur B. Green

President, American Foundation for Homoeopathy

First, may I say how deeply I appreciate being invited to write a few words for the commemorative Souvenier, on the occasion of the All-India Homoeopathic Medical Conference. I am not a physician. Being merely an engineer of sorts I feel a blood relationship with Homoeopathy, for Homoeopathy has sometimes been called the engineering of medicine, and the homoeopathic physician is engaged, as is the engineer, on a field of applied science.

Throughout the forty-seven years of the American Foundation for Homoeopathy I have been continuously and actively involved, endeavoring to strengthen the role of laymen as partners with physicians in the homoeopathic movement in the United States. It was the Foundation that introduced the concept of partnership and it was homoeopathic physicians who established the Foundation. I am now the third layman to serve as President. Hence, if I may, I should like to bring to the All-India Homoeopathic Medical Conference greeting from the American Foundation for Homoeopathy and its Laymen's Bureau, extending as it does over the United States and Canada.

Happily the Foundation's efforts brought Homoeopathy to a point two years ago where it was possible to begin welding together the common aims of the American Institute of Homoeopathy, the American Association of Homoeopathic Pharmacists and the American Foundation for Homoeopathy in a delegated central committee now known as the Homoeopathic Therapeutic Society. Through this central committee the three constituent organizations may for the first time take joint action and speak with one voice.

Happily also, these three organizations now linked together by a delegated central committee, locate their three national head-quarters at one address in Washington, D.C., where the American Institute of Homoeopathy and the American Foundation for Homoeopathy were originally incorporated. Thus the Foundation's prayer for an ultimate National Homoeopathic Medical Center located at the Nation's Capital comes a step nearer realization. The three organizations are pooling their thinking as to ultimate physical design, operation and administration.

In the wake of forty-seven years thus employed it might seem reasonable to expect Homoeopathy to be better known than ever and a more highly valued resource for the nation. Is it?

Homoeopathy first arrived on our shores about 1810. By 1843, the date of Hahnemann's death, Homoeopathy had so dismayed the physicians of the day by its apparent growth that they did very much as their cousins in Europe had already been doing — instead of examining it or testing it, they cast about for a way to demolish it. This they did not find for many decades, for in 1844 the first nationally organized medical society was established, by the physicians whose methods so frightened them and this was the American Institute of Homoeopathy. In self-defense against this threat — again they regarded it as a threat and not a possible aid — they gathered their local societies of physicians in 1847 into the American Medical Association. Thus in those exciting days, Homoeopathy was not only much in the thoughts and on the lips of the people, in growing demand, and as the phrase has it "calling the tune".

About a century later, medical colleges teaching Homoeopathy had disappeared, so had the homoeopathic hospitals, and the word "Homoeopathy" was seldom if ever heard — and virtually no one seemed to care.

But a small nucleus of people did care, among them the far-seeing handful of Hahnemannians who organized the American Foundation for Homoeopathy. While the American Institute of Homoeopathy valiantly held the fort and maintained Homoeopathy's right to legal existence, some of the factors peculiar to the United States and contributing to the debacle of the century could be recognized.

One factor was the very thing most favourable to industry, the widest free trade area plus the most varied natural resources. Steel could be made in one spot and sold everywhere. Immense concentartions result. Thinking favors bigness. The small struggling pioneer is practically lost. But truth always comes first to a very few, often to only one. Homoeopathy in the United States finds a choking atmosphere.

Then, too, nationwide distribution facilitates nationwide control and it was easier in the United States than elsewhere to organize medicine nationally and achieve national monopoly, with censorship of communication media.

Yet the sorry plight of Homoeopathy in the United States is not to be explained wholly by what has been inflicted on it. The rest lies in the ineptness, inertia and trepidation of homoeopaths themselves. When medical colleges teaching Homoeopathy were being closed, homoeopaths offered no resistance and people at large were unwarned and unaware. While homoeopathic endowments were being prostituted there was no action and people at large were not informed. Ostensibly this was all going on in the interest of high standards in medicine, a better protection for people at large, a rationalization carrying a strong popular appeal and relegating Homoeopathy to an undesirable cult level undeserving of a place among high standards in medicine, and people at large got no information from homoeopaths to counter the imputation. Even down to this writing, one of the most frequent questions on the tongues of the curious is, "Tell me, is a homoeopath a real doctor". And how easy it would have been to let people know that a homoeopath is a "real doctor" first and a homoeopath after that. Finally,

when the communication media were censored, homoepaths did not assert their right to speak.

A third factor, perhaps not quite so exculsively American, is the confusion over what is meant by Homoeopathy. So many understand Homoeopathy and homoeotherapeutics to be coextensive. Under Homoeopathy come the laws, the philosophy, the guiding principles. Therapeutics are the technology. Giving a triturated medicine is not Homoeopathy unless it is homoeopathic to the case. Matching the symptoms of the medicine with the symptoms of the patient is not Homoeopathy, unless the medicine covers the totality of what is strange, rare and peculiar about the patient; unless the medicine is similar to the individual Anything less than these leaves Homoeopathy merely one of those things that can be turned on and off like a lamp.

To place Homoeopathy before the people and at their service we must outline it sharply, clearly and distinctly. Anything short of this will ultimately fail, and deserve to.

While the shortcomings of homoeopaths hamper the progress of Homoeopathy, countries presumably advanced show ever higher rates of chronic illness even when they also show longer life expectancy. Higher rates of chronic illness, are attributable to prevailing forms of medicine. Longer life expectancy is attributable to measures of labor-saving, sanitation, hygiene; central heating and ventilation — mostly advances in engineering. Homoeopathy, being the one body of medicine able to dismiss the patient better able to remain well by reason of the treatment, is the principal hope of mankind. To put Homoeopathy understandably before the people and available to them is a high calling indeed. Dedication and self-effacing self-sactrifice are the price of success. As the Foundation had it on its new organization chart at the last Annual Meeting, "Let us never count the cost to ourselves".

"Eat an apple going to bed,
Make the doctor beg his bread."

* * * *

"Where the Sun enters, the Doctor does not".

* * * *

SUPERIORITY COMPLEX AMONG HOMOEOPATHS

Dr. YUDHVIR SINGH — Delhi

Homoeopathy came to India first through Calcutta — introduced by Dr Mullens, a Missionary, practicing at Bhawanipore, and a lay practitioner Mr. Edward Labour, District Judge of Alipore. Then came Dr. Cooper and Dr. Rutherford attached to Fort William. In 1860 it was introduced in the Court of Maharaja Ranjit Singh (Lahore) by a German Physician Dr. J. M. Honigberger. Since then Homoeopathy has developed and flourished in India in the hands of lay Homoeopaths, converted allopaths and amateur or part time practitioners. For the last 50 years, Homoeopaths qualified from some institutions have joined the profession.

Recently the institutionally qualified Homoeopaths have become a prey to a superiority complex. A feeling of looking down upon lay Homoeopaths or even wholetime Homoeopaths not qualified from Institutions has cropped up among them. Wherever separate qualified and non-trained class have been created superiority as well as inferiority complex has caught hold of us. This is not a good sign for the development of Homoeopathy.

Homoeopathy is an Art of Healing-it is more of an art than science. Every Science & Art requires not only knowledge but continuous practice. An old man was having pain in his eyes without any inflammation. The pain alternated from left to right and right to left. He was treated in vain by Allopaths and Vaids. Being hopeless of his recovery after suffering for a year, he consulted his village school teacher who practised Homoeopathy in his leisure hours. The amateur Homoeopath prescribed *Lac Caninum* 200 twice a week and the patient was permanently relieved of his ailment within 2 weeks.

Why should we humiliate this village Homoeopath by calling him a quack or unqualified? He has after deep study found out the right remedy of this patient and not only cured him but won praise for Homoeopathy and created a friendly atmosphere for this new science. Has he not served the patient as well as the science? But we are after him now, we want to annihilate this class of Homoeopaths and wish to secure monopoly for the so called institutionally qualified ones.

We are having Homoeopathic Medical Colleges and it is good that qualified Homoeopaths are increasing in number day by day but there should be no looking down upon the amateurs or lay Homoeopaths. All of us are of one brother-hood and all of us should have one tie, that of love for Homoeopathy. In India Homoeo-

pathy owes much to them and in this age of co-existence-live and let live there should be no feeling of untouchability among Homoeopaths.

It is better to be qualified but it is not a crime to prescribe after study a correct Homoeopathic Medicine and thus save the patient from pain and anxiety.

I do not advocate that we should not encourage qualifications. What is needed is a fellow feeling among all Homoeopaths. There should not be a feeling of high and low among ourselves. We should try to encourage opening of colleges for training but we should remember that the gates of the Goddess of knowledge and Art are open to each and everybody. The great Hakim Ajmal Khan of Delhi started Aurvedic and Unani Tibbia College and thousands of qualified Vaids and Hakims have graduated from this college and are serving mankind but the college has not been able to produce one, like Hakim Ajmal Khan (a doctor is born!). It does not mean that the college should be closed but it means that there are certain God-given qualifications which excel all the qualifications of this world. We should therefore in all humility shake off the complex — superior or inferior and should have a brotherly feeling among all Homoeopaths —big and small—and try to serve Humanity with the Art of Healing for which we are indebted to our Master Samuel Hahnemann, the Great.

Whilst exhorting the members of the Paris Society to unremitting and increased study, I would like them to consider, as well as you all, gentlemen, that when we are dealing with a science which is concerned with the saving of life, it is a crime to neglect its study....And you, young men of France, who have not yet stained to the old errors, and are seeking for the truth in wakeful nights of work, come to me because I bring you the truth you have long sought after, this sublime revelation of an eternal law of nature. I appeal to facts in trying to convince you; do not try to repudiate them until a conscientious and complete study assures you of success; then you, like me, will bless Providence for that immeasurable good, which has been allowed to descend upon the earth by my insignificant efforts, because I was only a feeble instrument of that Power before whom everything should remain humble.

Hahnemann's warm conclusion of his reply to the great ovation accorded to him by the French people in the French Capital — Paris: From Hahnemann's Life by Rosa Waugh Hobhouse.

SICKNESS & DISEASE

DR. A. UMAPATHI MUDALIAR
M.B.B.S., M.F., (HOM.)
(LOND.)
MADRAS.

It is common knowledge that patients exhibit disease frequently in changing patterns as to time and severity, but not to any rule — just like what happens in the waves on the sea where the timing, intensity of any succeeding wave cannot be predicted. Besides, the incidence of disease does not conform to any rules that we may formulate. A child born and growing beside the gutters, while being exposed to the sun, rain, dew and filth is not showing disease as one would expect, whereas another in the best of environmental circumstances is defying the doctor's assiduous care. We may readily say that the former has resistance, as if that magic word should be satisfying and as if we have understood something very tangible. The fact is we just do not know. Causality required as its first essential, that everytime the cause exists the effect should follow. By that elementary standard the adverse factors in the environment of the first child appear to be no causes at all.

This leads us to guess, if the appearance of diseases is from intrinsic tendencies dashing into manifestation, with pre-determined frequency and severity for each individual — in other words whether there is an in-built mechanism of sickness which is timed to throw out quanta of disease at specified times, in specified manner of frequency, severity and fulfillment. The unmanifest mechanism so inbuilt is designated 'sickness' and each outflow therefrom into manifestation is designated 'disease' as the part of sickness thrown into manifestation removes our 'ease'.

Sickness and disease, the unmanifest and the manifest, the cause and the effect, the potential and the dynamic, the being and the becoming — such are the two and such their relationship. Sickness is the sea and disease its wave; sickness is the source of light and disease its beam.

Sickness is ever with man from beginning to end. It is the originator of man, the cause of his manifestation, the evolving and the culminating power in man — in the innermost of man. Sickness chooses the parents for man, constructs his mento-physical complex delivers him into the phenomenal world and evolves him as an individual, till it is time for a change over.

Sickness is disequilibrium, between the two opposing factors of inertia and activity, and effects manifestation through the five layers or sheaths, concentrically

covering it. These layers are the ego, intellect, mind, senses and body in that order from inside out; the inner one being subtler than the outer. As the momentum of sickness falls in the first layer. viz., Ego, man falsely identifies himself with the body. This false identification is the beginning of the drama of disease, which simply means un-ease or not at ease. This un-ease or disease is dynamic and projects through all the other four layers, causing wrong willing, wrong feeling, wrong functioning and finally disorganising the organs and tissues of the body. The varying phenomena of disease are due to the varying intensity of the vibration caused in the respective layers — the Ego, Intellect, Mind, Senses and the Body. The inner three layers are concerned in bringing about the psychic factors and the last two are concerned with the somatic factors — the whole disturbance being designated as 'Psycho-somatic'. The momentum of sickness is the cause and the Psycho-somatic disease is the result. Unmanifest sickness, by its inherent momentum evolves gradually but unceasingly into manifest disease conditions in the intricacies of the subtle mind and the tissues of the gross body.

As one watches dis-eases, one finds that the ingredients of disease are ever changing, the composition at any one point of time being peculiar to each individual. So much so, if a name has to be given to every disease condition, there would be as many names as there are human beings. Hence the statement, that there are no diseases, but only sick folks. The mento-physical makeup of each person is different from that of any other person and therefore the mento-physical responses to the out-flowing sickness are different from person to person. It follows that, if diseases are to be eased, the necessary investigation must be individualistic and cover the whole range of Psycho-somatism.

Disease should be eliminated by the use of medicine only according to Law which is the Law of Similars. The totality of the characteristic symptoms should be matched by that of the remedy and the remedy should be administered in suitable potency. The problem is the matching of drug and potency to the disease, and is often very very difficult.

Various methods are sought to be adopted for facilitating the selection of the remedy. The last of the series is the computer which is a costly and cumbersome affair. A very simple and efficient method is the Radiesthetic method of magnet-dowsing. In this one searches for the similimum at the very source, where the latent sickness, transmutes itself into patent disease on the threshold of the Ego layer. Instead of symptom similarity, one determines vibration similarity. Vibration is the precursor of the symptom complex, whether of sickness or of remedy. The knowledge of the Materia Medica will guide to the remedy by symptom similarity and Radiesthesia will confirm or guide to the correct vibration. A remedy is just a vibration.

II Infinite Ways of Healing:

The methods of healing are as numerous as those of reaching God. People, following a particular religion, believe that they alone are God's chosen people, and that all others are wandering in the wilderness. In the same way those who practice a particular method of healing look down upon practitioners of all other systems as charlatans and quacks. A careful study of different systems reveals advantages and disadvantages in every one of them. The different methods of healing may be classified as follows:—

1) *Spiritual*:

This, also called Faith healing, consists in offering prayers in a spirit of implicit belief and faith in the Greatneness and Goodness of God; that, the Creator is capable of curing any disease under the Sun if He so wills it. The authentic instances of the miraculous cures at Lourdes, investigated and recorded by Ruth Cranston, and the Nobel Laureate Doctor of Medicine, Alexis Carrel bear ample testimony to this.

2) *Psychological*:

Here the aim is to bring about a reorientation of the way of thinking of an individual. Through Ventilation, Suggestion, Persuasion, Re-education, Hypnosis and Psychoanalysis, determined attempts are made to banish or neutralize the harmful effects of the four primary, deadly emotions, viz:-Anger, Grief, Fear and Envy. In the olden days exorcisers used to flog patients mercilessly in order to cause a thorough shaking up of the brain. Modern psychiatrists, while condemning this barbarous practice on the part of the ancient witch doctors, do not hesitate to resort to equally barbarous methods such as producing convulsions in the patients by rapid intravenous injections of cardiazol or by electric stimulation.

3) *Physiological*:

This also called Nature cure, Naturopathy, aims at preventing the entry of toxins into the body or helping the body to eliminate the toxins by the normal excretory routes.

4) *Pharmacological*:

This may be subclassified into:—

a) *Ayurvedic*:

Here, herbs and minerals are utilized exactly in the same manner as it used to be done in India in the hoary past.

b) *Unani (Ionian or Greek)*

This system also makes use of herbs and minerals but as practised by the Greek Physicians in the past and later on by the Arabs.

THE ART AND SCIENCE OF HEALING

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I HEALING — *A Divine Art and Science*:

Healing the sick is a divine art and science. One who aspires to be a healer of all the sufferings that human flesh is heir to is following one of the several paths that lead to God realization. The contention of many yogis and swamis that healing the sick is only an inferior degree of yogic achievement is erroneous. This mistaken notion about the noble role of healers of humanity has been due to two factors for which some of the healers have themselves to blame:—

1) Some healers think that their responsibility ends by treating the body alone. They fail to realise that a human being is composed of mind and spirit in addition to the body. Improvement in the body alone at the expense of, or to the neglect of, the mind and spirit, cannot be called healing in the true sense of the word. Take, for example, a patient suffering from moral delinquency, anxiety neurosis and a pelvic tumour. Removal of the tumour by an elaborate surgical operation without attending to the pathological state of the spirit and mind is not enough to be labelled as cure. The mental anguish and spiritual degradation will remain the same as before, or may actually increase, due to the patronizing attitude of the surgeon and the hospital staff or by their demanding money and depleting the slender financial resources that might have been the life savings of the patient.

2) This brings us to the second reason why the art and science of healing have fallen into disrepute. Healing is not done in the spirit of service, but in the expectation, and in many cases on the express condition, that there should be adequate material recompense. Thus healing has been reduced to the status of a commodity which has to be doled out for a certain price. St. Peter was so disgusted when Simon the sorcerer offered him all his wealth if he would teach the Art of Healing, that he rebuked the magician saying:— "Thy money perish with thee because thou hast thought that the gift of God may be purchased with money". (Acts. 8. v. 18 & 19).

All spiritually advanced souls are unanimous in holding that the infallible method of God realization is by Service to his Creation. If healing is not done in this spirit of selfless service, who can blame the yogis and swamis for looking down upon healing as an inferior form of yogic achievement?

c) *Allopathic*:

This is the modern version of Ayurvedic and Unani systems arrived at by constant research and experimentation, always aiming at discovering aand synthesizing newer and more effective drugs. Finally, we have:—

d) *Homoeopathy*:

This is entirely a new development in the history of healing by drug therapy — a break through from the conventional, then current, concepts of the action of medicines. While the Allopathic doctrine believed in the administration of drugs in the maximum amount and concentration tolerated by the body, short of lethal or injurious effect upon the body, Homoeopathy is based upon sound theoretical principles as enunciated in the Arndt Schultze law viz:—

"Small doses stimulate; moderate doses inhibit or paralyze, and large doses destroy or kill."

The soundness of this law can be testified by the sensational therapeutic achievement of the world famous Radiologist, Kaplan, who cured many cases of Amenorrhoea by exposing the ovaries and even the pituitary gland to extremely small doses of Deep-X-ray. Deep X-ray is extremely destructive and is usually made use of to destroy the function of the ovaries in certain gynaecological diseases. Kaplan's demonstration that such a destructive agent can be harnessed to stimulate the ovaries and even the most delicate and sensitive endocrine gland, the pituitary, by giving it in extremely small doses, is a tribute to the genius of Samuel Hahnemann who founded Homoeopathy.

III. Homoeopathy in Practice:

A system of healing which is based on sound theoretical principles cannot but produce excellent results in practice. The chances of cure by homoeopathy depend upon the scrupulousness with which the theoretical principles are applied in practice. A homoeopath, therefore, must be fully conversant with the effects produced upon the healthy human body by different drugs and substances when given in moderate or high doses. Only then will he be able to make out that the symptom complex of a particular patient calls for that particular remedy or substance to be given in the minutest dose possible i.e. in the highest dilution suitable. The more a drug is diluted, the greater will be its potency. This means that successful treatment with Homoeopathy requires constant study and memorizing of Materia Medica as well as familiarity with the Repertory to find out the drug corresponding most to the patient's symptom complex. Success in this is again dependent on the ability to elicit as many symptoms as possible by tireless close questioning and by assessing correctly the patient's temperament and personality. Thus successful homoeopathic practice calls for hard work, intelligence and experience. Unfortunately nine out of ten homoeopaths are not prepared to put in so many hours of hard work and easily succumb

to the temptation of routine prescribing. This is a mockery of homoeopathy and produces indifferent results thus bringing homoeopathy into disrepute. There is no royal road to success in Homoeopathy. If Homoeopathy were to be practiced in its true spirit there would be no limit to the heights it can reach and the diseases it can cure.

IV. METHOD OF TEACHING HOMOEOPATHY:

In Europe and America it is customary for a healer to take to Homoeopathy after graduating in Allopathic medicine i.e. after becoming a full fledged doctor. This is good in a way but in my opinion it creates a sort of split personality, and sometimes the healer is in two minds whether to treat a case, by allopathy or homoeopathy. The ideal training for a homoeopath would be to teach him thoroughly Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology; Social and Preventive Medicine, Toxicology and Pharmacology as for any M.B.B.S., student. After finishing the paraclinical subjects the homoeopathic students should 'be taught *diagnostic* methods in Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics and Gynaecology and Ophthalmology exactly in the same manner as allopathic students. But at this stage there should be a parting of ways. As far as *treatment* is concerned the homoeopathic students should be taught entirely according to the principles laid down by Hahnemann. Such a homoeopathic physician's brain will not be confused, as it otherwise would be, by studying the allopathic system of therapeutics as well.

V. SCOPE FOR RESEARCH IN HOMOEOPTHY:

Although the principles of Homoeopathy are the same for Eternity, there is always a never ending scope for bringing newer and newer substances into the orbit of therapeutics by studying their action on healthy human beings; for finding out which potencies will be useful in which cases and which time of the day, and which day of the lunar month will be suitable for the administration of a particular medicine. Research to discover methods of detecting homoeopathic drugs in astronomical dilutions would be most welcome.

VI HOMOEOPATHY — *not a child's Play*:

Real Homoeopathy is extremely difficult to practise. However brilliant and conscientious a Homoeopath may be, cures in hundred per cent cases cannot be expected. Even assuming that the correct homoeopathic drug, i.e. simillimum, has been prescribed in each and every case it must be remembered that a drug in high dilution acts by stimulating the body resources. These resources will respond to stimulus of the drug to the extent they have not been devitalized by bad habits and unhealthy conditions of living. Patients who lead a fresh, open air life, drink pure uncontaminated water, take wholesome nutritious food, enjoy adequate hours of undisturbed sleep, and are not addicted to tea, coffee, tobacco, alcohol, can respond to Homoeopathic or any other line of treatment better than their less meticulous brethren.

Secondly, the preparation of homoeopathic medicines in high dilutions requires the utmost diligence and scrupulousness, so that their efficacy depends

upon the moral integrity of the pharmacist. This is especially so because upto date, there is no known chemical analytical method of establishing and identifying the presence of the medicine in a particular liquid or powder or globule, nor of finding out the extent of dilution.

VII HEALING — *A Divine Dispensation*:

Finally, and most important of all, it must never be forgotten that cure can achieved only if God wills it. Therefore the practitioner of any system of medicine should never take credit for cures but should offer all praise to God for rewarding his efforts. If a practitioner is not abel to cure inspite of his best efforts he must attribute it to the deficiency of Divine qualities within him, which he should always strive to make good.

VIII FUTURE OF HOMOEOPATHY:

A system of Medicine by which advanced and extensive round celled sarcoma of the Maxillary Antrum had completely disappeared under Symphytum, after increasing rapidly inspite of surgical operation by the celebrated surgeon Sir William Thompson of Dublin (vide his article in Lancet of 28th November 1896) — a system of Medicine by which a malignant tumour of the eyeball completely disappeared after having been declared incurable by the Ophthalmologists of Vienna in 1841, in the case of Field Marshal Count Radetzky, the Commander in Chief of the Austrian Forces — a system of Medicine by which its founder Samuel Hahnemann cured every one of the 183 cases of Typhus in the Leipzig epidemic in 1813 — such a system of Medicine can confidently look forward to a brilliant future irrespective of what its ignorant detractors may say.

"Homoeopathy did not merely seek to cure a disease but treated a disease as a sign of disorder of the whole human organism. This was also recognised in the Upanishadic thought which spoke of human organs as combination of body, mind and spirit. Homoeopathy would play an important part in the Public Health of the country along with other systems. Medical facilities in India are so scanty that Homoeopathy can confidently vizualize a vast field of expansion."

Dr. S. RADHAKRISHNAN,
(Former President of India).

TRAINING OF A HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

M. L. DHAWALE, M. D. (Bom.)

Introduction

Recently a petition was filed by a group of *qualified* homoeopathic practitioners that facilities for training in Allopathic Therapeutics be established in the course of training that leads to the Diploma in Homoeopathy. A greater evidence of failure of training programme would be difficult to find. At present we are preoccupied with considering the details of the curriculum, the number of Lectures to be delivered, the total time to be spent, etc. We rarely find anybody bothering about tha aims of the training and the methods that would be necessary if these are to be realised.

A large majority of homoeopathic physicians associated with the teaching institutions appear to discount the importance of a thorough grasp of the Principles of Homoeopathy, Methodological Approach to the problem of Case Taking, Case Recording and Case Working. The value of a good grasp of Clinical Medicine also appears to be underestimated. Many of these teachers appear to be preoccupied with the problem of presenting the Keynotes of the leading remedies and how best to encourage the students to memorize these details. It is this wrong basic approach coupled with woeful lack of adequate clinical facilities at the Homoeopathic Colleges that is responsible for the sorry spectacle of homoeopathic physicians demanding facilities for training and practice in Allopathic Medicine!

Unless we look upon this as a danger signal and take the trouble of analysing dispassionately the methods of training we have been blindly following all these years, we will soon be witnessing the slow strangling of Homoeopathy by these 'qualified' homoeopathic physicians who prefer the path of ease and comfort through ignorance as well as easy conscience. It is these physicians who will ultimately dictate the standards of Homoeopathic Education in this age of democracy.

Information or Thinking Patterns

This is a fundamental problem in the Philosophy of Education and our reply to this will ultimately decide the fate of Homoeopathy. We are today engaged in emphasing the acquisition of 'information' and its release in the examination hall as per predetermined plan. All our planning and energies are directed to this short-term objective. We tend to forget the ultimate objective in opera-

ting a training programme. We have yet to evolve a standard training pattern that will fit the homoeopathic medical student to the exacting requirements of homoeopathic practice.

We have to accept once for all that it is impossible to have an efficient training programme in Homoeopathy by making the student a mere storehouse of information. A minimal amount of information capable of recall, no doubt, would be necessary for practice. But, what is far more important is to establish the right approach to the case and the correct pattern of thinking that would enable the student to process all the data to evolve the *portrait of disease* and to find its exact counter-part in the Homoeopathic Materia Medica. This necessarily involves a good grounding in the use of reference books. The training will have to ensure that the right remedy so found would be employed in the right manner. It is common knowledge that many a case in homoeopathic practice is spoilt on account of failure at this juncture. But this is hardly reflected in the training programme where insufficient attention is being paid to this crucial aspect of prescribing. Another sphere which has received scant attention is the recognition of remedy-syndromes in the prodromal stage. Our success at this point will decide our efficiency as homoeopathic prescribers capable of aborting infectious diseases.

Clinical Training

The success of any training programme in Homoeopathy will ultimately be decided by the efficiency of the clinical service that is developed. The hospital facility, out-patient as well as in-patient, will have to be operated as a laboratory where the Principles of Homoeopathy are demonstrated. Our success here will determine to what extent Homoeopathy is accepted in the real sense of the term by the prospective homoeopathic physician. Any compromise here proves fatal. We often meet with an inadequate appreciation of the need of precise clinical records for *all* patients, irrespective whether they are taking treatment in the out-patients or the wards. The students will necessarily follow the example set by their teachers. We may fail here for various reasons. The hospital administration will have to ensure that the clinicians attached to the hospital are able to devote sufficient time to the patients under their care. A much higher staff/patient ratio will prove necessary than is customarily followed.

The key position of Case Taking in homoeopathic training programme must be appreciated. If this is realised, a more efficient utlisation of the O.P.D. Service for this purpose will be ensured. The Ward training can take care of proper training in clinical examination and Diagnosis. This aspect need not be stressed in the O.P.D. where homoeopathic approach to the Case and quick scientific homoeopathic prescribing must be demonstrated to the students. Active participation of the students in Case Taking must be ensured. If this is carried out systematically, much of the difficulty in prescribing can be solved. The practical clinical training programme will have to be operated with the same care as the theoretical programme. There should, *at no stage,* ever develop an attitude that practice is something different from theory. The attitude of dichotomy has disastrous results and should be given up.

Conclusion

Our existing training programmes in Homoeopathy are woefully inadequate from the standpoint of the exacting requirements of homoeopathic practice. Consequently, we find that the young homoeopathic physicians turned out from Colleges are unable to approach the problem of homoeopathic practice with the requisite confidence and consequently are attracted by easier solutions. This dangerous trend can be countered only by re-orienting our entire attitude to the problem so that efficient utilisation of even the existing inadequate facilities is ensured. Some of the fundamental aspects and experiences in the operation of training programme in Homoeopathy, *even in the absence of clinical facilities,* have been presented in the form of Papers at the last International Homoeopathic Congress held in New Delhi in October 1967 1-3. The problem is quite a pressing one and demands an immediate solution. A Seminar of Teachers in Homoeopathy may prove profitable by promoting exchange of views and ideas.

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YOU CAN ALL GO HOME—Mrs. Rao is going to give me her medical history.

RANDOM THOUGHTS ON HOMOEOPATHY-TEACHING

Wm. A. BOYSON, M.D., d*HT
309 South Market Street
Mechanicsburg, Penna, 17055.

Warmest greetings from your American friends and we wish you the finest and most productive Conference.

Homoeopathy has meant so much to me personally and professionally that I am always happy to testify in its behalf and labor for its advancement, especially *by teaching*.

During my first two seven year periods of life, I was never well, from that time on, with Homoeopathy, I have never been ill. Professionally, I began as a surgeon and did very well by existing criteria but I was always asking myself, "Have I cured this patient; have I removed the CAUSE of this disability; have I restored harmony in the Vital Force?" There is a real field for surgery but it is not nearly so wide under Homoeopathy and the result of my self inquisition was more and more with philosophy, case taking, and the repertory and less and less with the aseptic scalpel. I spent many hours with Hahnemann's Organon, Chronic Diseases and Materia Medica Pura; with Close, Roberts, Dunham and Kent.

Before my medical career, I had been successful as a civil engineer, a high school teacher, a college teacher, a high school principal — all of which was a splendid grounding for Homoeopathy because as an engineer I was made conscious of cause, harmony of structure and function, strength of materials; as a teacher I learned individualization and the necessity to scan the talents of pupils and adjust the pace of learning to each individual.

The above personal picture is meant to be encouragement for the tyro in Homoeopathy and a discipline for his teacher.

Most of our students have been well trained in other methods of therapy and to adjust to the Homoeopathic approach calls for much mental and philosophical evaluation. The successful teacher would do well to follow the learning process epitomized in the formula we use at Millersville, "All learning concepts are dependent upon the stimulus in (1) recency, (2) frequency, (3) intensity, (4) combination, (5) association, (6) appeal to two or more senses, (7) in graded amounts." Demonstration observation of method and results are imperative for most converts from suppression and massive dosage.

It is well for the tyro to start on acute cases but even here a proper case taking is necessary in order to discover CAUSE for this individual disharmony and find in the materia medica that which will cause this disharmony in a healthy human prover.

Teachers must use the Homoeopathic dosage in teaching, too. Submerging a pupil under an avalanche of philosophy, repertorization and materia medica in a short time is too allopathic, too indigestable for best results. The Homoeopathic dosage is small, progressive, individual and deep. Remember, there is pace in learning as well as in disease and remedy.

We Homoeopaths are taught to treat the total individual with disease, or disharmony; our allopathic brethren are taught to quench diseases with no regard for the individual. Progress in learning Homoeopathy depends on clearing this point. Many present day excellent Homoeopaths, as allopaths, rebelled against this lack of regard for the individual variation in disease, sought and found in Homoeopathy the answer.

Many prospective Homoeopaths are appalled before our Massive Materia Medica and the effort to master it. As teachers, we can allay this apprehehension by showing the simple repertory approach via location, sensation, modality; concommitants and the 'strange, rare, peculiar symptom.' After successful application of the formula one time, at least one drug has become a friend and as time goes on we learn to see drugs in people and people in drugs.

We climb a hill one step at a time; we become proficient as Homoeopaths one case at a time. Epidemics are real opportunities to advance the acceptance of our therapy. Out of each epidemic a few drug pictures appear. Let the teacher tabulate all the symptoms of the epidemic disharmony against the drugs having these symtoms and pass these tabulations to his colleagues. For example, in a recent influenza epidemic, the old standbys—Gelsemium, Rhus tox; Eupatorium and Ars alb—were rarely indicated but Arsenicum-sulf-rub with its extreme chilliness, intense purulent catarrh, great prostration and high temperature and Sarcolactic acid with violent retching, afternoon muscular prostration and dyspnoea and insomnia. These clinical observations, given to interested colleagues helped to keep the impact of this epidemic to a minimum.

We have a good thing in Homoeopathy, so to keep it we must give it away, but give it in Homoeopathic doses so that it may be assimilated and do the most good.

"With respect to the Gout, the physician is but a Lout."

SHOULD WE BE DIVIDED OR SERVE THE SICK

Dr. T. Seshachary, HYDERABAD.

The Modern Scientific System of Medicine is an apt example of the old saying "the science of to-day is the nonsense of tomorrow", and the irony of it is, it is the outcome of its desire to 'March with the Times'! No other system of medicine has changed its concept of "Disease and Therapy" as the Modern Scientific school of Medicine has done within a short period of about two hundred and odd years. To keep abreast of Times, it has been experimenting with latest scientific discoveries in other sciences to aid its concept of disease and therapy, only to discard them after a process of trial and error and pick up the next latest. This has been happening so often, that, one wonders if it would ever discover and anchor on a stable and Scientific concept of disease and therapy. It has run through the theory of HUMOURS TO PSYCHOSOMATIC concept, and from BLOOD-letting to Blood transfusions. This instability both in its concept of disease and therapy, is due to a fundamental misconception of disease as a therapeutic problem.

Dr. Cabot of Harward University a diagnostician and author of a standard work on diagnosis, addressing the American Medical Association, is reported to have observed that post-mortem examinations of one thousand cases conducted by him disclosed that only fifty percent of the ante-mortem diagonsis were correct. Since diagnosis is a sine qua non for all allopathic prescriptions, it follows, that, fifty percent got wrong diagnosis, wrong prescriptions and wrong treatment. The position regarding diagnosis is no better to-day than what it was during the days of Dr. Cabot, on the contrary, it is perhaps worse: More gadgets; complex the data, and more confusing the diagnosis.

The allopathic physicians who practice the moedrn scientific system of medicine are very often perturbed when their carefully chosen medicines do not always porduce the expected results, but on the contrary produce adverse or sometimes fatal results. Instead of enquiring into the cause of their failures, they brush aside the event as due to idiosyncrasy for which they do not assume any responsibility even in cases of fatality.

If carefully chosen medicines do not produce the expected results, it must be due either to a personal element or a misconception of disease as a therapeutic problem. The role of personal element is illustrated by the following example: When a number of persons complain of respiratory symptoms exhibiting cough, pain, increased pulse and respiration ratio with fever, allopathically the diagnosis points to pneumonia. If to each one of them, the same well-known standard-

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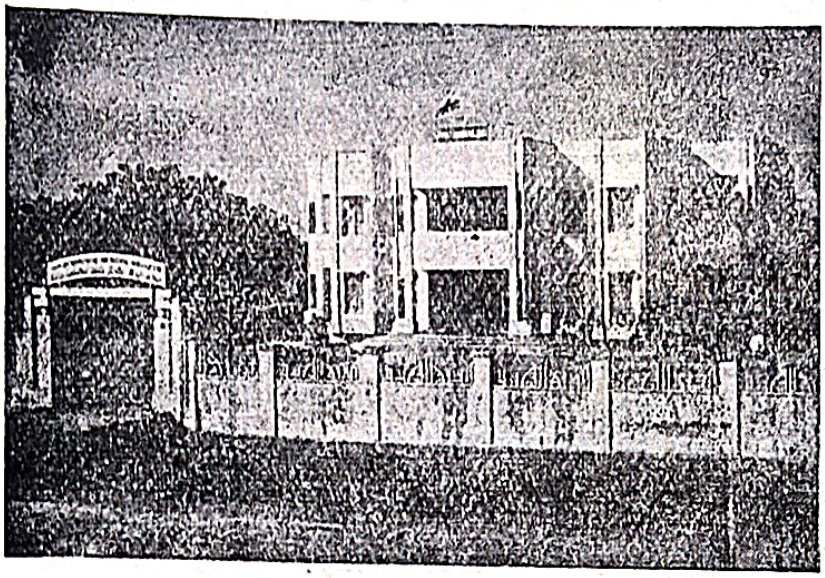

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The allopathic physicians who practice the moedrn scientific system of medicine are very often perturbed when their carefully chosen medicines do not always porduce the expected results, but on the contrary produce adverse or sometimes fatal results. Instead of enquiring into the cause of their failures, they brush aside the event as due to idiosyncrasy for which they do not assume any responsibility even in cases of fatality.

If carefully chosen medicines do not produce the expected results, it must be due either to a personal element or a misconception of disease as a therapeutic problem. The role of personal element is illustrated by the following example: When a number of persons complain of respiratory symptoms exhibiting cough, pain, increased pulse and respiration ratio with fever, allopathically the diagnosis points to pneumonia. If to each one of them, the same well-known standard-

ized remedy is given, and if some benefit and others do not, and on investigation. it is disclosed that those who did not benefit by the common remedy, had, besides the known symptoms of pneumonia, other concomitant symptoms such as, affections of spine, stomach, skin etc., and if these symptoms have not been taken and covered by the remedy, the inaction of the remedy was not due to any idiosyncrasy in the patient but due to the inadequacy of the remedy to cover the concomitant symptoms of the individual, and therefore the failure was due to an inherent defect in the standardized prescription. Equating diseases with drugs, instead of equating disease symptoms with drug symptoms is the root cause of failures of most allopathic prescriptions. Pathology has been made the crutch for their diagnosis, instead of using it as a walking stick, as an aid.

Dr. Samuel Hahnemann, a German by birth, an allopath by profession and a scientist by choice, was the first to appreciate this aspect of Medicine and postulated that "Totality of Symptoms" shall be the sine qua non for a prescription and not a part or restricted set of symptoms termed as disease. He postulated that the entire human economy is sick and not a part of him and hence he should be treated as a whole and not a part or a set of his symptoms. He also clarified that the individual is sick because "the spirit-like vital force" in him is not functioning normally, and therefore it has to be vitalized, by gently stimulating it to shake off the morbidity hampering its normal functionings. This concept of the deranged spirit-like vital force being the cause of all human sickness, elevated the science of Homoeopathy from the realm of being merely a "healing art", to the plane of a philosophy — a unique feature not figuring in any other system of medicine. Homoeopathy therefore is a Science, an Art and a Philosophy too.

From the above, it is seen that, among other differences, the one which divides the Homoeopaths and the allopaths is their disposition to quarrel over the symptomatology of the Homoeopaths and the Pathology of the allopaths. Since neither can be rulled out, it is meaningless for both the schools to stand divided on such an issue. Further as the basis for diagnosing a disease are symptoms, and as every symptom has its own pathological significance, if the allopath views the symptoms from a pathological angle and gives to a group of symptoms a name and calls it a disease, and if a Homoeopath takes the symptoms as they are without reference to their pathological significance, the fact remains, both are guided by symptoms and the aim of both is to heal the sick-so can we not be complementary instead of being antagonistic?

There are certain features in Homocopathy which are so significant, that they can be cited as advantages over other systems of medicine without contradiction. These advantages are detailed in the order of their importance as under:—

1) This is the only system where the concept of disease is fixed and the choice of remedy is governed by an immutable principle based on Natural Law, namely, "Similia Similibus Curtentur!" LIKES CURE LIKES: An ancient Ayurvedic concept, recognized by Hippocratis and revitalized and made practicable by Dr. Hahnemann.

2) Homoeopathic medicines are non-toxic. Only a fraction of a grain or a drop of the medicine, having more than twenty zeros as denominator, is administered as a dose seldom repeated and hence harmless and free-from side effects of a fatal nature.

3) Since Homoeopathic medicines act through stimulating the Central nervous system, and not through physiological reactions, the human system will only react if the stimulous given is Homoeopathic and not otherwise i.e., if the medicine given is the correct one and hence safe to use.

4) Since only a fraction of a grain or a drop is used, it is the most economic system of medicine costing not more than .0025 paise a dose which alone may be sufficient to cure a case.

5) This is the only system which is rich in subjective symptoms, and which has built a Materia Medica based on provings on Human beings who alone can express subjective symptoms clearly.

6) This is the only system which has a clear concept of CHRONIC DISEASES being based on the theory of the three miasms—PSORA, SYCOSIS and SYPHILIS.

Of course there are certain short comings in the Homoeopathic system which are vital, but as "Nothing is perfect under the Sun", this system is effective inspite of it. For example, the provings have not been pushed to the exhibition of objective pathological changes in the prover, and to this extent the human provings are incomplete; it requires an intelligent patient who can correctly and clearly explain the symptoms, especially the subjective symtoms, and an equally intelligent physician who can properly interpret their significance; the strength of the medicine to be used, their repetition and changes which resolve themselves only with deep study and experience.

The Homoeopath is often confronted with the question" Have you Surgery in Homoeopathy? Surgery is as alien to Homoeopathy as it is to any other system of medicine. Surgery is a different science and art. Surgery does not cure diseases. It deals with end products of diseases or damaged, distorted or contorted organs. The aim of Medicine is to cure, the function of Surgery is to cut where cure is not possible. All systems of medicine look to surgery as a last resort and in despair. The field of surgery extends to corrections of deformaties, improvements to unbecoming features or contours and repairs or replacements of parts natural or artificial; but these do not and cannot come within the fold of medicine.

It is an irony, that, the allopaths adopt discoveries by persons devoid of all medical class-room knowledge like discovery of sound conduction by Theophele Laennec giving birth to Stethoscope; tapping of beer kegs by Leopold Auenbrugger leading to "palpation"; study of Microbes by Louis Pasteur leading to vaccination, but they are not prepared to adopt the discovery of their own collegue Dr. Samuel Hahnemann. Let us shed our complexes and come together to serve the common end-'SERVE THE SICK.'

Phone : 52361

AMARAJEEVI POTTI SREERAMULU

HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE

5-1-116, Gowliguda Telephone Exchange, Hyderabad - 12

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF AMARAJEEVI SREERAMULU SMARAKA NIDHI (REGD.)

Patron : **SRI KASU BRAHMANANDA REDDI**
Chief Minister, A. P.

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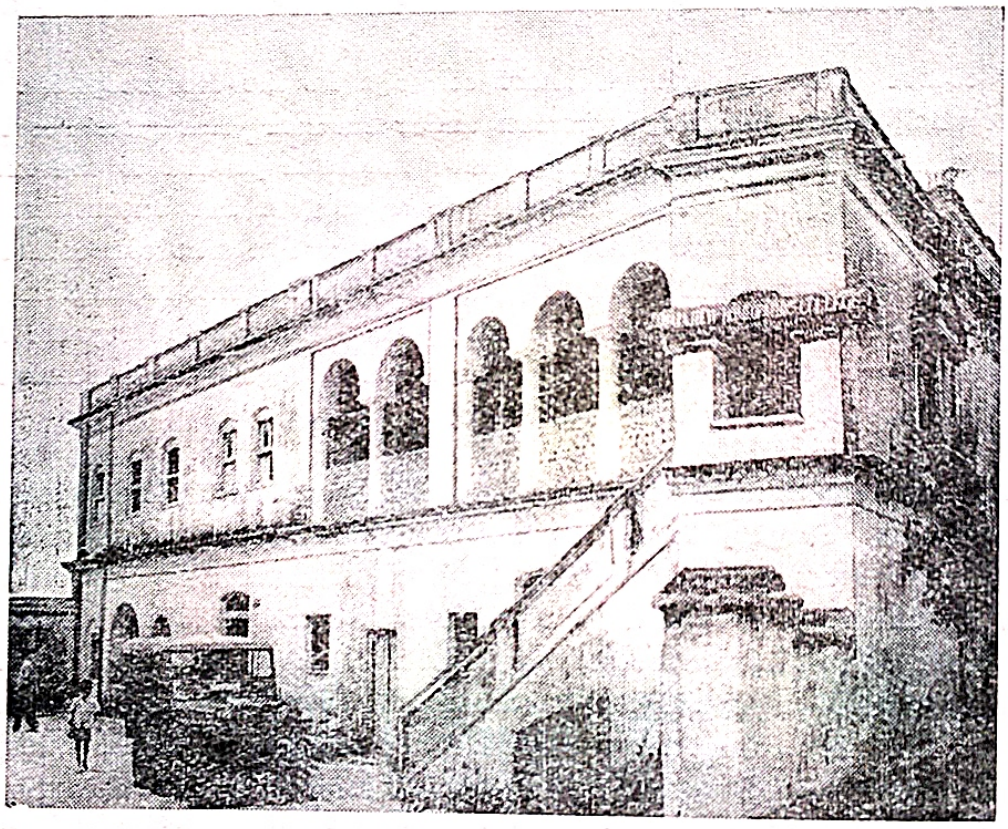
The college imparts medical education for the D. H. M. S. four years Diploma Course recognised by the Govt. of India.

The college is recognised as a Teaching Medical Institute under the Anatomy Act of 1955 Vide G. O. Ms. No. 22, dated 6th January, 1968.



The A. P. Govt. has extended clinical training facilities exclusively to the students of A. P. S. H. M. College, Jambagh at the Govt. Homocopathic Hospital, Jambagh, Hyderabad Vide G. O. Ms. No. 1768, Health, dated 20th August 1968.

This spacious college building worth about three lakhs of rupees is owned by the college and the only Homoeopathic Inpatient Hospital of the A. P. Govt. is housed in it. This is the only Homoeopathic College where Education is imparted by professors holding Master's degree and efficient doctors holding postgraduate medical degree in their subject.

The Labs. are adequately equipped.

BIOLOGY AND HOMOEOPATHY

Dr. MOTILAL, DELHI

The recent award of a Nobel Prize to Dr. Khorana jointly with Dr. Nirenberg and Mr. Holley of the U.S.A. has again raised the issue whether such advances in medical science bring Biology and Biochemistry anywhere nearer to Homoeopathy of Dr. Hahnemann or Biochemistry of Dr. Schussler. From the reports published in the Press it appears that these eminent scientists have succeeded in "translating the language of nucleic acids into the language of proteins and thereby explain how the genes of cell direct the functions of the cell".

Within a few years of the birth of Biochemistry , Dr. Schussler based his Biochemic therapeutics on cell activity. His first work "An abridged therapy cn the basis of Physiology and Cellular Pathology" appeared in 1874 (33 years after the death of Dr. Samuel Hahnemann). He started from the fact that the salts which remain after combustion form an essential part of *every cell*, even if they are preesnt only in extremely small quantities, and that any change in their proper quantitative relations will disturb normal cell function and cause disease. He held that the inorganic substances found in blood and tissues are sufficient to cure diseases that can be cured. Perhaps a genius of Dr. Hahnemann's calibre only could establish a closer and scientifically convincing relationship between cellular activity and potentised Homoeopathic medicines, if Biochemistry itself was born in his time.

Speaking very broadly and briefly, modern Biology is based on the thesis that the potentialities of life are inherent in albuminous bodies which have tendencise to crystalise, but these potentialities cannot materialise without nucleic acids needed for the formation of a nucleus to develop the protoplasmic globular bodies into cells. Besides forming the nucleus for the cells, these nucleic acids stimulate metabolism in the proteins and thus stimulate their vital activity and also take an active part in the synthesis of proteins by their chemical and form shaping processes. Under certain conditions, the cells emit minute nuclear protoplasmic grains, each of which gives rise to a new cell. The Bacteria can thus transform themselves from one form into another, or, like protozoa, they can multiply rapidly. The rapid cell reproduction in malignant tumours thus depends upon certain conditions of cellular health. However, cells are formed, not only from other cells through division, but also by development from living substance which does not have the structure of a cell.

What is more important from the Homoeopathic angle, however, is that modern Biology establishes that every organism is an intricate system consisting not only of cells but also of living substance not shaped into cells, and that it is an entity in which all the parts depend on the whole, the whole on the part, and all of them together on the conditions or environments. Any interference with cells of any part of the body by surgery or violent crude medication, is bound to have its reaction on the cells of the other parts of the body. It is time that practitioners of the so called "Modern medicine" pay more heed to this aspect of modern Biology, if the rapid spreading of direct cellular diseases like cancer is to be arrested.

Another important point is that the functioning of the cells, on which the functioning of the organs of the body depends, itself depends, not so much on the structure of the cell, as on its genes. What part in this functioning is played by the nucleic acids and what part by the proteins has been the subject of investigation and Research during the last few years because the biosynthesis of proteins by the cell needed an explanation. Unless synthetic nucleic acids can be produced in the test tube, investigation of their synthesis is difficult, and as the structure of the nucleic acids depends on the sequence of their nucleotides which are very complex substances, the production of such acids in the test tube is a very complicated affair. Besides this, researches into the nucleotides, nucleic acids and amino acids have to be co-related to the researches in proteins and enzymes, and each has to be understood in relation to the other if the mysteries of the cell functioning, as distinct from the cell structures, are to be solved.

The heredity aspect of Biology for which the new experiments are likely to be more useful, can hardly be covered by this limited article, but even from the normal medicinal aspect of the organism, it has its importance Research workers in Homoeopathy may already be woking on the hypothesis that the most vital of the symptoms of the body, viz. Loves and Hate, Likes and Dislikes etc., lie hidden in the albuminous portion of each cell and extend over the whole body through the normal process of cell-division, and that the functional symptoms result from the changes in the proteins, as well as nucleus and nuleotides. If each symptom in the Materia Medica of Homoeopathy can be traced back and co-related to the corresponding change in the cellular tissue and the protoplasm of the cells, it will become much easier to determine the effects of infinitismal homoeo-pathic doses on the infinitismal proteins and nuclii of the constituent cells of an organ, because the symptoms are connected with the functioning and not with the structure of the organs and their cells. That may help in determining the exact Similimum, besides throwing some more light on the nature of the Vital Forces and the dynamis.

If a start is made from the Biochemic theories already expounded by Dr. Schussler in respect of his 12 salts, the task is likely to become very much easier, but it is worthwhile keeping our ancient Indian concepts of life in the background. According to these concepts, however infinitismal a dose may be, a drug, whether homoeopathic or otherwise, acts not on the organic or materialistic part of the body or organ affected, but on the Vital Force *(Pran)* in it. In fact the extremely subtle Vital Force, carried in the infinitismal homoeopathic dose of a drug, acts on the Pranic Force inside the cells to bring about important metabolic changes which affect the functioning of the cells, and therefore of the cellular tissue all over the body. Whatever may be the chemical or physical structure of a cell, the Vital Force in it can function and metabolic changes, whether in the language of the proteins or of nucleids and Amino Acids, can take place only so long as the Vital breath continues. While therefore, it is important that the physical activities inside a cell, its functions, and its relation to the symptoms and the surroundings created by the homoeopathic doses, including particularly the selective permeability of its membranes, should be clearly investigated, it is still more necessary, to invetsigate how the Vital Force in them continues only so long as the breathing continues, and is withdrawn suddenly from all over the body almost immediately after the respiratory process ends. If Biological and Homoeopathic Researches are co-ordinated, and directed on these lines, it is possible that the key to the phenomenon of Life may be found more quickly, and induced immortality may come within the reach of human ingenuity.

SILICEA

WILLIAM GUTMAN, M.D.,
New York U.S.A.

Und keine Zeit und keine Macht zerstueckelt
Gepraegte Form, die lebend sich entwickelt.

—Goethe

The wonder of crystallization occurs year after year before our eyes, when water freezes to ice, *Krystallos* is the Greek name for ice and *Krystallos* became the Greek name for quartz. Finally the word was adopted as a generic name for all matter which assumes shape out of the shapeless gaseous and fluid state. The rock crystal, quartz, silicea, is; as it were, a symbol of crystallization and form.

There is no other mineral which we find in so many forms as silicea. A world of forms and splendid colors rises before our eyes when we think of amethyst, citrine, topaz, jasper, heliotrope, carnelian, onyx, agate, opal. All that is silicea!

If we look more intimately at a rock crystal we always observe characteristic grooves running horizontally across the surface of the prism faces. We perceive in this phenomenon the whole process of formation in its full liveliness. The horizontal grooves show the tendency to build time and again the final closing pyramid. This tendency is continually opposed by the force which builds the prism faces ascending towards the indefinite. There is a continuous struggle between the forces which dissolve form and the forces which create form by a definite limit. Finally the form creating force achieves the building of the crowning closing pyramid.

Silicea was called "a true Proteus-nature", as it presents itself chemically in 12 different modifications. In nature we find it in a crystallized, micro-crystalline and in an amorphous state. It constitutes silicic acid by the process of hydration and there are again a great number of modifications; depending on the content of water we obtain different colloidal states such as sol and gel, up to coarse sediments. The many different silicic acids, combined with numerous other elements form the silicates, characterized by their extraordinary variety. Thus we recognize also in the chemistry of silicea the same formative power we observe in its crystallization process.

The chemically next related element to silicea is carbon, by its ability of combination it is of the greatest importance for the organisms. What carbon means for the organic world, is silicea for the inorganic world, the very ground-stone. Here we find silicea, next to oxygen, the most abundant of all elements (78%

of the earth crust and 60–90% of the earth soil is composed of silicates). Most of the mountains with their manifold forms are built up by silicates. The solid structure of the surface of the earth which supports the whole organic life is to its greatest extent an enormous accumulation of quartz crystals. However this powerful skeleton bearing the vegetation means for the earth no more than a thin crust—by geologists called "earth skin"; below the crust stream the fluid silicates, penetrating the surface through volcanoes, which open like fistulas. Looking at the geological process: the enclosing of the earth, the shaping of the landscape, the progressing of resistibility, we perceive again the original tendency of quartz, its power of formation and solidification.

In order to attain form, something must be shaped from within and closed from without; the form is maintained by its ability to resist influences from the outer world. Therefore, formative power is presumably bound to the most resistive substance. It is assumed to be strongest in the development stage where the formative power is needed most.

Turning from the inorganic to the organic world, we will apply these principles of formation to plants, to animals and to man, with the attempt to predict the role of silicea in the organic world. The extraordinary abundance of silicea in the inorganic nature must likewise be of some importance in the organic world. In fact, there is no organism without silicea. If we were to assume that the character of silicea in the inorganic world is maintained in the organic world, we might have to look for it in the tissues which give form and resistibility. They are the surface, the stalk, the trunk and the supporting tissue; and in fact; we find silicea in the stalks of plants, in the cell membranes of their epidermic tissue, in the hair of the leaves. Confirming our assumption of the particular importance of the formative power in the early stages of development, in its connection with silicea, silicea was actually found to be a universal ingredient of all seeds; it is also preeminently present in the pericarp, the surface tissue enclosing the fruit. Plants owe their resistance to it, and experiments show that it protects them against fungus infection and against injuries by cold! Plants with strong elastic stalks are patricularly rich in silicea, so are the gramineous plants (straw of wheat contains up to 68%), reed grass, ferns (62%); palms; the members of the horsetail family (up to 90% of the ashes), and finally, the highly elastic Indian bamboo which contains in its stalk crystallized silicea-stones.

The afore-mentioned plants represent at the same time the world of plants which, in an earlier stage of its development, covered in overwhelming variety the surface of the earth, a fact which points again to the importance of the silicea forces for the beginning of formation.

The sheltering capsule of the diatomaceae, primitive algae also originating early in the development of vegetation and covering in billions the surface of the sea, are impregnated with silicea. The capsules are wonders of formation with countless numbers of facinating forms and designs.

In animals, analysis showed the same tendency of silicea to spread to the surface and to form dense tissues; it is found in the hair and the feathers

of animals as it is found in the hair of plants; comparatively much of it was found by an analysis in the hen's egg.

Looking at man, we may assume a similar distribution and function of silicea as in the world around him. What the silicates mean for the earth, is the connective tissue in man; it is the most wide spread of the body tissues having the function of giving the organs shape and resistibility. And truly, the analysis shows that no connective tissue exists without silicea! The dura mater, the ligaments, fasciae, periosteum, are particularly rich in it. We find it again in the surface, in the skin, in the hair, and in the nails, and in the sheltering capsules of the organs. The younger the tissues the more they are supposed to be under the influence of the formative power and the more silicea they should contain; and true, the embryonal tissue, particularly the amnion which is the corresponding tissue to the pericarp of the fruits of plants has the highest percentage of all dense tissues of the human body. Furthermore, the eye lens shows a comparatively high percentage too. The highest content was found in the blood fibrinogen, showing how the formative solidifying impulse is incessantly working in the blood. This steady tendency towards coagulation has to be overcome by the form dissolving forces of the organism.

In addition to the "static" resistibility silicea gives to the body, we may expect that it also activates the "dynamic" resistibility which is, characteristically also bound to the connective tissues, as a part of the latter is the reticulo-endothelial system and the migrating histiocytes. The white blood cells originate from the same tissue as the connective tissue, the mesenchyme, and they constitute, together with the reticulo-endothelial system and the histiocytes, the great resistance power of the body. If we would visualize the earth as a great organism, as the astronomer Kepler did, we would see streaming under the surface the dark magmatic fluid, rich in iron like our blood and superficially the light fluid silicea zone wihch would correspond to the lymphatic fluids and the white blood cells of our body. Looking upon all these facts we may think of silicea as having a particular influence on the white blood cells.

Actually, experiments have demonstrated that silicea produces an "explosion like" increase in the number of white blood cells (*Zickgraf*)! At the same time the opsonine index increases as a sign of the increased resistance power.

Experiments as well as the toxicologic experience concerning silicosis have also demonstrated that silicea is a specific stimulus for the connective tissue as well as for the related leucocytes.

Let us visualize for a moment what I should like to call a picture of a "connective-tissue-man". We should see the connective tissue widespread all over the body; the enclosing capsules of all organs which give them shape are built up of connective tissue; from here fibres radiate fan-like into the organs furnishing the inner structure and the supporting framework which is filled with epithelial cells. The periosteum performs during the embryonic development the shape of the future bone and later on it builds the bone by the osteoplasts which

are also connective tissue cells. If we look in this way at the connective tissue, as if it were isolated from the body, we have the whole human figure before our eyes!

At the same time we perceive the field of activity of silicea! Remembering the function of silicea in the outer world as well as in the inner world of man, where it forms and builds, strengthens and defends, we will now attempt to picture, only with the help of this vision, the individual, whose silicea power is poor or disorganized. The following could presumably be observed:

Such a person is mentally and physically unstable. His intellect lacks that which produces stability in our thoughts: concentration and memory. He can't "hold" a thought, becomes easily distracted; therefore he is incapable of doing mental work, or he soon becomes exhausted from it. Even if intelligent, he is incapable of making use of his talents because he lacks the *organizing central impulse*. If he is forced to work, this state may lead to brain-fag and mental exhaustion. Because of the lack of silicea, he can't *enclose* himself and is, therefore, exposed to the slightest sensorial impressions: the senses of sight, hearing, smell, and touch, become easily irritated, a general hypersensitiveness develops and, in consequence of the general weakness, this state may soon lead to the opposite state of exhaustion and dullness of the different senses.

His will power is affected similarly; he is not able to concentrate his will or to stabilize his actions. Therefore, he becomes irresolute, fears decisions, avoids actions and is rather driven by other persons and events.

His behavior is the natural consequence of these qualities: his sensitiveness makes him extremely irritable, restless, angry; excited about trifles. On the other hand, he is yielding by nature, realizing his weakness he wishes to lean on somebody for support. He lacks self-confidence and is afraid of failure. He gets easily into a weeping mood, feels naturally very unhappy, becomes despondent, and finally reaches the stage of loathing life.

In his reaction to his surroundings he may show the same signs of lack of firmness and resistance. As far as his relations with other people are concerned, he can't be alone for a long time, he needs companionship, but if depressed by his feeling of weakness he may retire within himself. As far as the influence of atmosphere, temperature and weather is concerned, his lack of resistance; together with his hypersensitiveness, makes him a very chilly person, sensitive to the slightest draft of cold air, but also sensitive to extreme heat. No wonder that such a person catches cold very easily, if exposed to cold, or if over-heated. Moderate cold, like fresh air, may do him good as a mild tonic his weak constitution needs. He will be affected by thunderstorms like every irritable person. Warm applications may relieve his various sufferings. His lack of "standing-power" makes him prefer to sit or lie down, and the general state of weakness and inconstancy might easily cause exhaustion at the slightest exertion. The external coverings, where the function of silicea, confining and protecting the body is particu-

larly important, weaken, there will be much sweating and inflammation and disposition to infections.

All external impressions like touch, noise, and strong light annoy him, but pressure, acting like a support, may give some relief. The same hypersensitiveness produces superficial sleep from which he awakes startled by the slightest disturbance. He may have dreams of anxiety which are a subconscious expression of his feeling of inferiority and lack of resistance.

Without silicea, the ligaments holding together the outer framework are weak. The joints, therefore, are disposed to sprains and the ankles may turn easily. The inability to build up a strong human form because of the lack of silicea power diminishes his capacity to transform the food elements into body tissue; in spite of a good appetite, as a natural reaction to overcome, his weakness, he can't gain. The final result is a poor, undernourished or at least lean figure.

If a personality of this kind, already weak by nature or weakened by mental or physical over-exertion becomes more and more disorganized, characteristic organ disorders or diseases will become manifest.

The head, the most completely formed part of the body, richest in bone structure, seems to be the region where the formative and solidifying principle is most strongly at work. In this connection we may remember the relatively high silicea contents of the dura mater, the enclosing capsule of the brain. Particularly here we may expect many symptoms such as chronic headaches, dullness, dizziness with all the modalities given by the general symptoms. The motor system, motor nerves and muscles, may show hypotonia and lameness, the sensory system, including the special senses, hypersensitiveness, soon followed by paralysis and numbness.

The skin might lose its elasticity, thus becoming shrivelled and unhealthy. There will be much sweat. It may be remembered that silicea is used in chemistry as a very efficient drying agent and that it decreases the moisture in plants. In Japan the embroidery workers hold the mineral in their hands to prevent perspiration. Here we notice again the solidifying properties of silicea.

The strong influence silicea exerts on the lungs cannot be better demonstrated than by the example of silicosis as a forerunner of tuberculosis. The final breakdown of the subtler silicea function in the body by the overwhelming intake of crude silicea into the lungs, resulting in tuberculosis, provides a great example of the truth of the law of similars; in homoeopathy *Silicea* was always a great remedy for tuberculosis, if indicated by symptoms. The asthenic-tuberculous type is a good clinical picture of the *Silicea* type.

The lack of silicea in the abdominal organs may be indicated by hypotonia and consequently by meteorism and lack of expelling power of the bowels. The general weakness produces corresponding symptoms in the genital sphere of both sexes.

However, the main influence of a disorder of the silicea metabolism might not primarily affect single organs, as it is not an organ-specific substance, but a specific one for a whole system: the connective tissue, the reticuloendothelial system and the leucocytes. Corresponding disorders will be found in all organs, particularly in the organs forming the structure of the body, as the bones and the skin, and in the defense centers of the body: the lymphatic tissue and the leucocytes. We may expect, therefore, chronic suppurations as a characteristic feature. The weak resistance power is unable to ward off infections and to overcome them definitely. Therefore the stage of suppuration remains, the pus is of a bad quality, thin and greenish, the chronic nature of suppuration might cause decomposition of the pus which becomes consequently offensive; the healing reaction of the connective tissue is insufficient, time and again it forms hard scar-tissue which is penetrated by new pus formation, and the result of this struggle is the fistula. Chronic suppuration and fistula will be found particularly in the supporting tissues of the bones and all neighboring organs. Therefore we may expect mastoiditis, chronic suppuration from the ear, from the orbits, sinus suppuration, dacryocystitis, dental fistulas and; of course; osteomyelitis of all kinds. The skin might show eczema, never ripening boils with hard margins, abcesses which do not break, but burrow under the skin, ulcers without healing tendency with hard walls and secretion of the typical pus. The lymph glands become enlarged and hard; they break and form fistulas. Everywhere the weak surface is penetrated and struggles in vain to close up by a reactive formation of scar-tissue.

As already shown by the tendency to form scars, to harden the tissue, the disorganization of the silicea functions may also lead to what I should call "local congestions in the disorganized silicea-metabolism", and in the organs governed by it. As signs of these one-sided congestions of the silicea energies we may find everywhere signs of local hardening, particularly in the bones and cartilages, with formation of exostosis, osteoma, chondroma, possibly osteosarcoma, in the skin with keloids, epithelioma, fibroma, fibro-sarcoma, in the lymph glands which become enlarged and finally, in the lens with formation of cataract. In cataract *Silicea* has very often proved to be useful.

A similar one-sided solidifying tendency is shown by the formation of gouty desposits in the joints and of stones in kidney and bladder. In fact, *Silicea* was already used by Paracelsus against the "tartaric" diseases, *e.g.*, formations of concrements of uric acid.

There is a world of very distinct pathology which may arise from the disorders of the supposed silicea function in man.

Hitherto we have arrived at all our conclusions only by looking at the rock crystal and then by collecting all data about the function of silicea in inorganic and organic nature, available at this time. If we turn now to our materia medica, we will find a confirmation of all our assumptions. If we add the important individualizing finer shades and tints, provided by our provings and cilinical experi-

ences, we may complete our picture of the *Silicea* type. There is no need—and it is not my task—to describe these symptoms, generally known; only some outstanding key symptoms may be mentioned which cannot be explained as yet, *e.g.*, the localization of the sweat on the back of the head and on the feet, and the suppression of foot sweat, bringing about many of the troubles the *Silicea* patient is suffering from. Kent explains this phenomenon plausibly by the general weakness of the *Silicea* patient, when he says: "These suppressions produce a state in the economy that threatens what little order is left."

Paracelsus says: "Thou shalt see into man as if thou wouldst see the gravel on the bottom of a crystal-clear spring." Looking at man, we should see into his interior, and looking into nature, we should see man. We looked into nature, into the wonderful light of the rock-crystal. Its inner power spreads all over the earth, forming structure and surface, arises into the plants, flows through the stems to the leaves, shaping their outlines, it surrounds the seed, fruit, the embryo and the mature man as well as it surrounds the earth; it builds up the firm structure of man, giving him steadiness and shape and ascends finally to form the lens of our eye, the "crystalline" as an image of itself in man, through which we visualize the super-abundance of shapes and figures, all centering on the greatest wonder, on the wonder of form.

HYPERTENSION

By JOSEPH VON MOGER, AUSTRALIA.

DEFINITION.—Hypertensive vascular disease or hypertension is a disorder in which the arterioles present abnormal resistance to the flow of the blood, usually in association with an abnormal increase in systolic, diastolic and mean arterial pressures.

ETIOLOGY.—The cause of hypertension is obscure. All we know at present is that the hereditary factors are by far the most important predisposition for this disease. Besides, renal, humoral and autonomous nervous system factors may play a part too. But the genetic defect of some kind seems to be responsible for this anomaly.

INCIDENCE.—According to the Commonwealth Statistician, vascular lesions affecting the central nervous system killed 11,477 people in 1957. Strokes are the third largest killer in Australia, the first and second being heart ailments and cancer respectively. That represents one person in every nine people paralysed by apoplexia within one year. And the tragic feature of high pressure is not that it kills people, but very often reduces strong men and women to a condition resembling imbecility.

PATHOLOGY.—Because the increased peripheral resistance being due to functional spasm, there may be no pathologic changes. In the majority of cases hypertension is more than usually associated with arteriosclerosis. Kidney, liver, pancreas and periadrenal tissue arteries are involved. There is no connection between the duration of hypertension and arteriosclerosis. Left ventricle hypertrophy may or may not be present in the beginning. The primary hypertension may accelerate the arteriosclerotic process, because of the frequent coincidence of coronary artery disease, cerebral vascular incidents and peripheral vascular changes. The malignant form of hypertension is characterised by widespread necrotising arteriolitis and proliferative endarteritis.

PHYSIOLOGY.—In the beginning of hypertension, kidney function may be normal. In advanced stages we may find impairment in maximal tubular excretory capacity; peripheral resistance, with the exception of pulmonary circulation, is increased fairly uniformly throughout the body. Because of concomitant increase in arterial blood pressure we find that the blood flow is not affected. That is the case in uncomplicated primary hyptertension though, in the beginning we have the liability of blood pressure readings. Systolic pressure is increased, but may return to normal. Also we may find that with the rest, fever, and by removal of emotional stresses, or following myocardial infarction or cerebral vascular accident, the blood pressure drops to normal readings.

SYMPTOMATOLOGY.—There may be no sign of hypertension for many years. In the majority of cases hypertension appears during early adult life. The main symptoms are fatigue, dizziness, insomnia, weakness, nervousness and headaches. Pounding headaches in the back of the head as well as in the sides of the head, a feeling as if there were a tight band being screwed around the head, loss of memory and sometimes hematuria. Cardiac hypertrophy is very common with ECG changes (left axis deviation, left ventricular strain patterns!), and evidence of myocardial damage are often apparent. As complication we may find a myocardial infarction, while congestive failure may occur as a result of coronary insufficiency, or cardiac hypertrophy, or even both combined. Epistaxis, menorrhagia and apoplexia are common. Then arteriovenous compression, haemorrhages, exudates or papilledema as retinal abnormalities secondary to sclerotic vascular changes. Not very frequently we may find acute recurrent attacks of convulsions, severe headaches, vomiting and mental changes. We call them hypertensive encephalopathy. As a result of arterial nephrosclerosis, we find in later stages polyuria, nocturia, proteinuria, hematuria, cylindruria and nitrogen retention with diminished ability of the kidneys to concentrate urine.

The malignant hypertension is suspected when there is rapidly progressive renal damage associated with high diastolic blood pressure with retinopathy and papilledema

PROGNOSIS,—Very varible. Death usually occurs in fifties. Generally speaking, the disease runs a more favourable course in women. Long survival is not rare at all. Only the accelerated malignant hypertension has a fatality in a duration in less than two years. Only a steadily rising blood pressure with a fixed high diastolic value above 90 up to 140 or even 160, with retinopathy, progressive renal damage, and coronary or arteriosclerotic vascular complications usually forecast a relatively short life expectancy. About 50 per cent of cases die from congestive failure and 15 per cent of myocardial infarction with apoplexy, whereas uremia claims only 5 percent of cases. Occasional rise in blood pressure with palpitation of heart or headaches, signs of cardiac enlargements or retinal arteriovenous compression are not associated with the rate of progression or the development of complications.

TREATMENT.— In the allopathic medicine there is no treatment now known that consistently and completely reverses the course of primary hypertension. I must accentuate that Serpentine, Rauwolfia, Reserpine, etc., are not cures, but in some cases a temporary relief from the hypertensive symptoms.

In Homoeopathy we have a large number of constitutional remedies which, properly applied, may give a more permanent freedom from all the damaging prospects of a severe hypertension. By the way, the "allopathic" remedies just mentioned were actually taken from homoeopathic materia medica. The best results and in very many instances a permanent cure from hypertension has been achieved by the combination of homoeopathic remedies and dietetic measures. Homoeopathic physicians, together with the Naturopathic fraternity, believe that the major factors causing hypertension are as follows:—(1) Too much stimulating food and drink (Obesity), (2) Devitalised food which leads to glan-

dular imbalance. (3) Toxic blood stream due to poor elimination, resulting in the deposit of uric acid salts on the walls of blood vessels. (4) Excessive use of animal fats (saturated!), causing the deposit of cholesterol on the walls of vessels afflicting the intima of these vessels. (5) Defective kidney function due to the mentioned causes; and (6) Starved nervous organisation due to calcium and vitamin deficiency; with (7) Excessive protein in the diet causing heavy viscosity of the blood.

Contrary to some views regarding the fat and protein consumption for people in advanced adult age, in a large number of patients at our clinic in the last ten months we have found that protein and fat are adding to the danger of hypertension with all the bad effects and mortality ratio 1 in 9 cases. Also the statement in some books regarding the "low" mortality of meat-eating Australians and heart complaints are misleading, because the ratio 1:9 is not decreasing, but unfortunately, increasing. Therefore we do not recommend high fat-protein diet to any sufferer from heart disease of any kind! The dietetical items applied with best results were:—(1) Reduction of all animal products, particularly fat. (2) Reduction of the amount of food taken. (3) Reduction in starchy foods, such as white bread, processed breakfast foods, porridge, mashed potatoes; etc. (4) Reduction of protein such as meat, egg, fish, and cheese; by taking them not more than 3 ounces daily or roughly 100 gram. (5) No tinned foods, sausage meats, hamburgers, pies, pasties, corned beef, re-cooked foods and lollies. (6) No fried foods of any kind. (7) No tea, coffee, alcohol and tea. No sugar. Weak tea allowed after the first positive drop of blood pressure and when free of symptoms of the same. Instead of tea, any kind of fresh fruit juices were allowed, but not more than about a pint and a half in the beginning. (8) No condiments like pepper, mustard, vinegar, sauces, tomato sauce and salt. (9) Use the 80 per cent. alkaline and 20 per cent. acid foods formula. As alkaline forming foods we recommend fruit, salads, vegetables and dried fruits. From acid-forming foods the following were allowed in 20 per cent. range: meat, eggs, cheese, fish, breadstuff and cereals That naturally when the improvement was already achieved. (10) Vitamin rich foods were given. (11) Constipation was improved through raw vegetables and fruit diet. (12) Smoking was prohibited. (13) Vitamin E given in daily doses of 250 to 750 milligrams, or two to three cups of fresh wheat germ.

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"Physicians of all men are most happy: what good success soever they have, the world proclaimeth: and, what faults they commit, the Earth covereth".

* * * *

(Francis Quarles).

SUPPRESSIONS

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Among the pathological concepts of homoeopathy, the concept of suppression is rather a peculiar but a very important one.

It is a well known fact that when any drug is ingested almost all of it is either neutralised or excreted and eliminated through the various channels of the body. But for this, the body would gradually accumulate all the drugs taken by a person and the cumulative effects of these drugs would ultimately seriously interfere with his health and prove detrimental to his life. Similarly in various infectious diesases the body also neutralises, throws out or excretes the various bacteria and their toxins through the mucous membranes. In cholera for example, the alvine discharges contain the cholera vibrio and their toxins in large amounts. In cases where these eliminations are scanty the patient seems to succumb, probably as a result of the retained vibrio and toxins. This process of elimination appaars to be a corrective and curative process and it is because of this we recover and survive.

Proper homoeopathic treatment, aids and accelerates this process of elimination of toxins leading to cure. After taking the indicated homoeopathic remedy, the patient may very often develop an increase of natural elimination (physiological discharge- such as stool or urine or sweat, or an unnatural elimination (pathological discharge) such as a leucorrhoea, a nasal discharge or even eruptions and ulcers on the surface of the skin or the mucous membranes etc. The appearance of these elimination or surface manifestations, it has been noted, is generally accompanied by an improvement in the clinical condition of the patient and in a sense of physical and mental well-being together with an amelioration in the symptoms and sufferings of the patient.

Prof. Augustus Bier, the celebrated German surgeon reported a remarkable experiment. He had a patient who was suffering from furunculosis. He found the homoeopathic remedy for the patient to be *Sulphur*. He prescribed *Sulphur* in homoeopathic doses and simultaneously measured the excrtion of sulphur of the patient. The patient, put on *Sulphur 3x*, was found to excrete daily 576 mgms of sulphur, which is sixty times the normal rate. Even after the *Sulphur* was discontinued he was found to excrete 117 mgms on the day after; he then averaged 54 mgms for ten days and after 30 days, he was still excreting about twice the normal. The seborrhoea about which he had complained was markedly improved and his general well-being decidedly better than before the experiment. The patient was located two years later and agreed for the sake of experiment to make

a retrial, although he considered himself cured. When he now took *Sulphur* 6x for 10 days hardly any extra excretion of *sulphur* was found.

This experience of Dr. Bier serves as an excellent illustration of this concept. The homoeopathic remedy helped in the elimination of the sulphur in enormous quantities — probably the sulphur had been retained or had accumulated in the body and was producing various symptoms — and along with the elimination, the furunculosis improved. Later, when the patient had become healthy the same remedy which was not indicated and so was not needed when administered produced no further elimination of sulphur.

In other types of illnesses, the body may react in a different way and develop eruptions or even ulcers. For example, in eruptive fevers like small pox, the the patient develops after a period of incubation and a peiod of pyrexia, the eruptions on the skin. The eruptions represent the effort of the body to push the toxin to the periphery. By the time the eruptions appear, the body has already battled with the invading agencies and if the body has been fairly successful it brings out the eruptions on the surface. As the eruptions appear, the temperature drops and the general condition of the patient improves. When the eruptions fail to appear, the general condition may deteriorate and the patient might for instance even develop convulsions which may indicate that the virus has expended its force on the Central Nervous System so that the patient has developed encephalitis.

It has been recognised that the skin is not merely a covering for the body but has actually several other important functions, one of which is to produce antibodies. It is often able to fix, neutralise and climinate various toxins. This is why various diseases show skin manifestations. In Small Pox for example, the virus that has entered into the body and has multiplied a million times is driven to the surface of the body and here it shows itself in the vesicles. When the vesicles dry up and the scales fall off, these scales are known to be very highly infected.

The homoeopath unconsciously recognises this particular function and allows the skin maximum play. When he comes acorss a skin manifestation in any disease or when he encounters eruptions or discharges appearing in any disease he concludes that these manifestations represent the effort of the body to drive the disease to the periphery. He avoids doing anything which may suppress tl ese manifestations and turn the disease-force inward. Where these surface manifestations have appeared as a result of the proper homoeopathic treatment with consequent improvement in the general condition of the patient, he lays his hands off and finds that the curative reaction is thus promoted.

The modern medical practitioners seem blissfully unaware of this phenomenon. Most surface manifestions, be they discharges eruptions or ulcers are often considered purely local conditions and are vigorously treated with local measures and specific medicines and suppressed, particularly as the patient may find them inconvenient or troublesome and may demand their quick removal.

These local manifestations treated by local measures often merely disappear from view, to the detriment of the patient but both the physician and the patient feel very happy. But unfortunately nature is far from satisfied with such measures and sooner or later a deeper manifestation arises in the place of the superficial one that has been suppressed. Allergic asthma arising in place of suppressed allergic eruptions and headaches due to sinusitis replacing suppressed coryza are well known examples. I might give some examples from my own practice.

Early in my practice before I knew homoeopathy and its principles, I was called upon to treat a nephew of mine, a boy 5 years old. He had developed an ulceration of the lips diagnosed as cancrum oris. I prescribed sulphonamide ointment which was then the popular medicine. It was applied and in a fortnight the ulcers healed. The lips remained black for a month and then gradually the colour also became normal.

Five years later I was consulted for this boy again. His mother complained that the boy had become extremely cranky, and cantankerous. He would demand for something and reject it when given. For example he would ask for tea. If given tea in a cup, he would ask for a saucer, then want it hot or cold and so on. He became a perfect nuisance if not a nightmare to his parents.

By this time I had become a homoeopath. So I took his case and prescribed a remedy. In a fortnight his mental condition improved considerably but his lips became black. In another fortnight the lips ulcerated. As much as he improved mentally, his lips became worse and worse. Ultimately his mother asked me if she could apply the old (sulphonamide) ointment which had 'cured' him five years back. I warned her not to apply any kind of medicine. In a few days the lips became quite normal and the mental condition also became normal.

This case, early in my homoeopathic practice, was a practical and impressive illustration of the theory of suppression.

I have also seen cases of heeadache after suppressed foot sweat, suppressed ear discharge, and suppressed nasal colds, various troubles from suppressed menses etc. in which the reversal of the suppression broupht about a complete cure.

So it is clear that only treatment of the disease in its totality by a suitable internal medicine allowing full course for the natural forces to proceed towards a cure in the natural way and avoidance of all forms of suppressions is the proper thing to do.

Modern man ends up a vitamin-taking, antacid consuming, barbiturate-sedated, aspirin-alleviated, benzedrine-stimulated, psychosomatically diseased, surgically despoiled animal nature's highest product turns out to be a fatigued, peptic-ulcerated, tense, headachy, overstimulated, neurotic, tonsilless creature.

Morton Mintz in THE THERAPEUTIC NIGHTMARE.

THE BOWEL NOSODES IN STOMACH DISORDERS

Dr. W. Boyd—*England.*

In 1936 Dr. John Paterson of Glasgow presented a paper on 'The Potentised Drug and Its Action on the Bowel Flora'. In this paper he stated the following findings:

a) Non-lactose fermenting bacilli were isolated in 25% of the stool specimens examined.

b) The appearance of non-lactose fermenting bacilli often followed and seem to bear relationship to the previously administered homoeopathic remedy—the choice of the remedy being made according to 'the law of similars' and prepared by potentization.

He came to the conclusion that the remedy was capable of changing the normal B-coli of the bowel into bacilli usually related to certain disease pictures, although the patient was not, in fact, suffering from that disease. Is the germ therefore the cause of the disease or a result of the body's resistance to disease due to the vital force which characterises living cells? Whatever conclusion we draw from this, three things become evident.

a) The specific organism is related to the disease.
b) The specific organism is related to the homoeopathic remedy.
c) The homoeopathic remedy is related to the disease.

By means of this inter-correlation between patient, remedy and organisms and by clinical observation, it was possible for Paterson to compile a list of bowel organisms with their related homoeopathic remedies and to associate a clinical picture with each organism, much in the same way as we knew the drug picture of our remedies.

Although in recent years experiments in culturing stool specimens have not produced many non-lactose fermenters in Great Britain (this being due possibly to changes in dietary habits, chemicals in foods and plant growth, and the use of allopathic drugs, especially antibiotics) we have still found the bowel nosode remedies of great value when prescribed in the same way as any homoeopathic potency, on the basis of a clinical picture. Without going into further details of the bacteriological techniques in isolating bowel organisms or sub-typing them, let us now look at a few clinical pictures and see where the nosodes fit in.

In acute gastric disorders two of these always come to mind—Dysentary Co and Proteus.

Dys. Co The keynote of this remedy is nervous tension, particularly anticipatory in character. The patient is tense, anxious, restless, fidgety, shy, uneasy amongst strangers, and easily upset by criticism. Involuntary movements and tics. Frontal headaches from excitement.

Pyloric spasm, dilatation of the stomach, pain 1 a.m. and vomiting. Hence its value in certain cases of pyloric stenosis in infants, where spasm predominates over mechanical obstruction. A valuable remedy in duodenal ulcer, particularly when the pain and spasm follow anticipatory or nervous tension.

One can see the close relationship between the remedy and Argent. nit. or Ars. alb. I have also found it most useful in relation to Lycopodium and Nux vom.

Proteus: The keynote of this remedy is suddenness and violence with nervous symptoms and spasm.

Violent temper in a child with kicking. Emotional hysteria such as one connects with Ignatia and Natrum mur., and petit mal attacks of epilepsy.

The element of spasm in peripheral vessels makes it valuable in Raynaud's Syndrome, along with Secale, and in some cases of cramp.

In the digestive sphere the sudden onset is important, either haemorrhage or perforation, without many previous stomach symptoms but with a history of nervous strain building up. The slow build up of strain in business and society with a sudden catastrophe is typical of Western countries today.

In the more chronic cases the remedies Morgan, and Gaertner come to mind.

Gaertner (Bach) This remedy is very valuable in malnutrition either from lack of adequate diet or failure to metabolise, e.g. in steatorrhoea and Coeliac disease or following gastric operations. Needless to say additional proteins and vitamin supplements are essential but Gaertner helps the assimilation of these.

Emaciation in malignant disease or in the elderly is a further indication. Children are hypersensitive to all impressions, with active brains although poorly nourished bodies.

The remedies most closely associated with this nosode are Phosphorus, Silica and Mercurius.

Morgan (Bach) The keynote of this remedy is congestion. Hence its value in headaches and high blood pressure, following congestion of the lungs to clear up residual infection, in pelvic congestion and dysmenorrhoea in circulatory disturbances of the limbs, chilblains, varicose veins, oedema, hot feet etc., and in skin ailments with heat and itch. No wonder we relate it to Sulphur, Graphites, Petroleum and Psorinum.

In the digestive sphere congestion of the stomach lining and the liver, with dirty mouth, indigestion, bilious vomiting. A great remedy in gallbladder condi-

Gen. Heat/Cold //.
D. Savouries, salt. Smokes 20/day.

Mind: Tends to worry, irritable, likes company.
Tidy, methodical.
Slim, reddish fair, tall.
X-ray g.b. normal.

Ba meal—duodenal cap grossly deformed with chronic ulceration. Chelid. 30/3

10/6/60 Was Better and then pains again under R. ribs. & Lycop 30/1

26/7/60 Some pain in epigastrium last 2 days. Some very good days, no heartburn. Dys Co. 30/1

18/10/60 Was very well until last week—pain was away and eating better. Recently some pain and wind. Dys Co. 30/1

Mrs. M.W. 3831. 59.

9/12/57 Indigestion for years. For past year flatulence and vomiting, suddenly, 3 times a week.
Pain in epigastrium immediately after food — watery sour risings, heartburn.

P.H. Bronchitis.
Disc lesion in dorsal spine

Gen. Better heat worse cold
D. eggs, cheese, savouries, hot tea.
A.v. fat
Wakes 2-3 a.m. with pain.

Mind: Fairly placid, but worries over husband who is ill.
Likes company, sensitive, tidy. No fears; not weepy.

Ba meal: duodenal cap deformed by active ulceration — no excess fasting juice

Given: Carbo Veg. Kali carb, Chenop., Puls over next 3 months with only slight improvement.

On 19/4/58 Dys Co. 30/1.
For the next 3 months better with only occasional vomit and no pain.

7/7/58 Dys Co. 30/1.
Over the following 2 years had Dys Co. on 4 occasions also Lycop. and kept fairly well, but pain recurred and gastro-enterostomy was performed in Feb. 1960, since when she has been much better.

C.1066 Mr. W.S. 35.

12/4/68 Stomach trouble for 12 years. Half an hour after going to bed wind and acid—make him sick—sometimes fresh blood present and bile, salivation.
In 1961 had melaena stool but Ba meal and Ba enema negative

Wheezing on exertion for several years—uses Amisec and Alupant.
Headache over L. eye — sickish but no visual upset.

P.H. Asthma and eczema and bronchitis as a child. Allergy to lentils, peas, beans; feathers.

Non-smoker.

F.H. Nil. Married, 3 children.

Dark, weighs 12st. 12 lbs.

Gen. Worse frosty, cold wind but also damp.
Eats anything. D. salt, sweet, spices, salads, hot drink:
Av. fat.

Passes large amounts of pale urine at night.

Mind: Fairly placid but emotional. **Not irritable.**

Anticipation, aggravates. Tidy. Not a good mixer, no fears.

Morgan Gaert 30/3

24/5/68 In past 6 weeks better. No sickness or wind at night.
Not much wheeze, 3 headaches at weekends.
Does not need to rise to pass urine at night. **SL.**

10/8/68 Very well, sleeps well, stomach fine — eats most things.
Chest clear. .... **SL.**

I WANT HOMOEOPATHIC TREATMENT
I WANT AYURVEDIC TREATMENT
I WANT UNANI TREATMENT
I WANT ALLOPATHIC TREATMENT
I WANT NATUROPATHIC TREATMENT

Editorials

from The British Homoeopathic Journal *

Dr. Otto Leeser in his paper, drew attention to the fact that the principle of similarity underlies modern pharmacological research as much as it does homoeopathic medicine. The difference lies in its application-in the one case on the level of abstraction of molecular structure and in the other of functional disturbance. The difference in practice, as he showed, may be profound.

This demonstrates the need to rethink and restate the position of Homoeopathy in relation to modern medicine. The present situation is complex and confused. Dr. Leeser made immense efforts to found Homoeopathy in the spirit of modern scientific thought rather than that of an exclusive cult. In the light of the arguments which he so ably developed a great deal of the past and present polemics and propaganda appear increasingly beside the point.

If one admits, as one must, that it is no longer the principle of similarity that divides the schools, then what is it? A very fine example of the way in which modern research works with this principle is the development of the morphia analogues nalorphine and pentazocine. Nor can the difference easily be found in the specificallly homoeopathic practice of potentization, firstly because homoeopathic physicians agree that this is an ancillary rather than an essential of the method, and secondly because modern science is itself in love with infinitesimals and is also discovering that the pattern in which molecules are combined is as important as their content.

And yet the ways of approach of modern scientific medicine and of Homoeopathy remain very different, if difficult to define. Even when one makes allowance for a certain archaism in Homoeopathy, the difference remains. Homoeopathy is certainly not the same as Nature Cure. Hahnemann regards the totality of the symptoms as the disease, to be abolished by the functional similimum. This is very different from Nature Cure. On the other hand, modern medicine takes, for instance, the abnormal chemical pathway as the disease, to be abolished by the antagonism of the structural molecular similimum. Or it finds a constant chromosomal abnormality in 'mongol' children and regards this abnormality as the cause of the disease or even as the disease.

It is a strange prejudice of the materialistic mind that it seeks the explanation of phenomena in the realm of subperceivable entities atoms or nowadays

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* *By courtesy of:—*
LLEWELYN P. TWENTYMAN, M.B., B.CH. CANTAB., F.F. Hom.

subatomic entities — electrons, neutrons and the rest — which are already being undermined by their own lesser fleas, the Quarks. All qualitative sensory attributes are eliminated from this hypothetical abstract world of scientific 'reality'. These entities are not visible, hearable, smellable, tastable, they are still to some extent imagined as touchable, movable particles — but why? Is not touch as subjective as the rest of the senses? Why should touchability be regaded as so different and constituting reality of a higher order? Is it simply because we seek in matter the permanent, unchanging element and our idea of matter is the projection of the sense of touch? But in this modern obsession with a qualityless, inexperienceable world which can only be calculated one can divine the core of the modern scientific idea of disease. It is meaningless, accidental, and divorced from the experience of the patient. This is presumably why modern doctors can so seldom speak to their patients or explain anything to them.

Now the level on which Homoeopathy thinks and works is the level of the experienceable, the level of symptoms; it deals with human persons and their behaviour and experience. The mongol child must be grasped in his fullness in his peculiar destiny and experience, which must be so different from the socalled normal. He must be grasped with the whole range of his physical abnormalities, so typical that diagnosis is in most cases immediate. If he has abnormal chromosomes, this too is an extra fact to be grasped within the whole range of phenomena. The modern mind seems to be satisfied with explaining all, the whole plant and flower of a disease, from the smallest fact it can unearth. The smaller the abstract, the true; that would seem to be its maxim. Against this Homoeopathy maintains that phenomenology must be grasped as a whole. And here is perhaps the core of the problem, the weapon which Homoeopathy proposes for the task is the Drug Picture.

This worked and does work well with acute disease. The symptoms of acute disease are comparatively easy to grasp as a whole in the drug picture. The difficulty for Hahnemann and everyone since is in respect of chronic disease. Here the symptoms are dulled and forgotten, the patient's normal, from which his symptoms should be recognised as divergent, is anyhow not known. The totality of symptoms is a seldom attainable ideal. Hahnemann introduced the concept of the Miasms and the prescription for these diseases should surely be called miasmatic prescribing rather than Constitutional. The constitution should mean the patient's normal, and as such it is worth knowing so as not to prescribe for it. It is the change from the constitution which is significant and in chronic disease this should be grasped as Miasm or some equivalent idea. But whereas the picture of acute disease is usually similar to a drug proving or poisoning this is seldom so in chronic disease. One can sometimes find peculiar symptoms on which to base a precsription, and sometimes benefit results. But mostly these cases need long patient sympathetic care and a succession of remedies. Dr. John Paterson made a great contribution to the understanding of these conditions and to their treatment. Has it been sufficiently made use of?

And has enough effort been made to grasp a disease process as a whole? A very fine example of how to do this was given by Dr. Karl Konig in his paper on

diabetes which showed how even details of this disease made sense within the whole picture of its significance.

A greatly extended study of disease is necessary. Modern research has revealed important aspects of disease within its itensely illuminated but one sided and narrow field of vision. But it has lost the vision of wholeness and this must now be brought back to balance and heal the partial world it has revealed.

Homoeopathy for its part must become conscious of its method of grasping a disease, must strengthen its capacity to grasp the meaning of chronic disease and must develop the therapeutic intuition. Perhaps it must begin to understand that these diseases sometimes represent compensation for the essentially sick social and cultural world in which they arise and that they must be understood in relation to particular systems of values. Industrial Medicine studies the effects of physical and chemical hazards, but we need more study of the effects of different values, not only on physical health but on socalled chromic organic, disease. Our vision is altogether too narrow. It must be widened, deepened and extended.

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Something of the curse of OEdipus hangs over the efforts of modern science. There has been a tragic grandeur, born of great anguish, in the lives of our modern physicists. Einstein, a man of great gentleness, was forced to behold the terrible nemesis of his life's work. Oppenheimer, a man of obvious idealism and integrity, has drained to the full the cup of remorse. Now we have Sir Macfarlane Burnett, O.M., F.R.S., one of the foremost biological research workers in the world, Nobel Prize winner, committing himself seriously and deliberately to the statement 'It seems almost indecent to hint that so far as the advance of medicine is concerned molecular biology is an evil thing." He concludes: "It is a hard thing for an experimental scientist to accept, but it is becoming all too evident that there are dangers in knowing what should not be known. But no one has ever heeded the words of a Cassandra". And it is not only against the terrible dangers of genetically deviated viruses letting loose an uncontrollable pandemic that he protests; it is also against the intellectual arrogance that this discipline, probing the genetic mechanisms, breeds in its high priests.

Unwitting and unintentioned has been the evil committed by the scientists as was the sin of Oedipus. To many Fleming said before his death that he wished he had not originated the penicillin story, that more harm than good was coming from it. Frederick Soddy, originator with Rutherford of the modern atomic story, became so angry at the perverse use made by society of the tools invented by science that he turned his great and human gifts to the causes of this preversion finding them in the monetary tricks and mechanisms in which we are all enmeshed.

What should be said of the need felt by the Association of Pharmaceutical Industries to spend 1½ million pounds to prepare evidence for the Sainsbury Committee on the relations between the drug houses and the health service? The NHS buys a hundred million pounds worth of drugs a year, thus providing the most remarkable free sales organization for an industry ever organised outside the armaments industry.

In all these things the tragic state of modern man stands out and one can understand how some adopt Marxism, others the Spenglerian pessimism, yet others feel caught in Existentialist nihilism with Sartre and Heidegger, and weaker souls fly to mystical vaguities and comforts.

At present disease is still mostly regarded as something bad to be put right, in the same way as a garage mechanic replaces a faulty part. The tendency of medical thought in recent centuries has been to look for the fault in ever more refinedly localized spots. From Norgagni's studies of organ pathology the progress ran to Bichat's tissue pathology and from this histological discipline to Virchow's cellular pathology. In this century we have moved on to the genetic studies and to the localization in various parts of the cell, genes, mitochondria, and so on, and to molecular biology. We even have Szent-Gyorgyi projecting his submolecular pathology where all disease is to be sought in a single electron gone off beat. All these tendencies of thought, absolutely dominant at present, are entirely mechanistic, the thing either works well or badly. It is a black and white view of things and man finds himself pitted lonely and weak against a vast complicated accident-prone universe, with nothing but his intellect and computers to help him. No wonder he feels in despair and like Burnett afraid that any tinkering with genetic structure will only make matters worse.

This paralysing view of disease and of all life problems must be changed, and it can only be changed constructively if man himself begins to take his own place in the reality of things and stops sitting on the fence observing it and trying to discover merely "objective truth" This "objective truth" is a cowardice and represents the first terrified reaction of man faced with the need to emancipate and grow up to maturity, to the need for undertaking the task of his own self-perfectioning.

The idea of a merely physical health, a merely well working machine of a body, is a vulgar and senseless idea. Sanity will not return to modern medicine or to our civilization until we rediscover the inner ideal of self-development and self-perfectioning. The truth of the human soul is a higher truth than the truth of physics and it became as clear to Eddington as to Jung that the source of human theories about the universe must be sought in the human psyche.

Now if we start our own souls and our own reality rather than with the myth of atoms and subatomic atoms, it is all rather different and in the end not so bad. We can begin to discover, as Aristotle did, that true virtue is always establishing a balance, a third force between two opposites. In establishing this we ourselves, our indubitable selves, have to become active and indubitable even to ourselves, we become real. In other words, we begin to find that we are torn, for instance, between cowardice and foolhardiness and have to establish courage as an achievement which overcomes them both. We are always faced with a tendency to go off beat in two opposite directions, not in one, and our human virtue is to be achieved in holding the balance. Certainly this demands rising to a higher level than either of the two evils, the virtue and higher balance is not the mediocre.

Between fear and shame, between nerve and blood, our lives are lived and our illnesses all show the complex battle between these rival contenders for supremacy. Our human achievement is to be found in the active balancing of these tendencies and the human organism and physiology is actully unthinkable apart from the active interference into its processes of the real human entity, consciously and unconsciously. The phenomena of homoestasis point to this real interference.

All diseases can be understood as onesided exaggerations of normal processes whose polar opposites are also to be discovered. It is a mistake in modern medicine to describe diseases as individual entities *suigeneris* and fail to relate them to their opposite and potentially balancing diseases. In this way the concept of diesase falls out of connection with man and is more and more felt as merely accidental, merely unredeemably evil. As Hahnemann saw, disease is a distubrance understandable from within the dynamics of man. But particularly in regard to the chronic diseases and the ageing and sclerotic pole of human life we must now transform the notion of removing disease, of cure in its simple sense, into the developing idea of the self perfectioning of man. The life work of Jung was devoted to the problems of the declining half of life and it was his mission to introduce modern man to the aim of conscious adaptation to death and to the aim of self-perfectioning and wholeness through integration of the negative or inferior function. The health and sanity of man in the second half of life depends on the healthy development of his increasingly conscious soul life, whilst the physical pole gradually hardens and falls back. At a certain point this development of the conscious soul cannot be left to the social and cultural environment which in past ages contained it with the religious and cult influences. Today the individual must begin to assume responsibility for his own further development towards completion, wholeness, fulfillment and death. This is a natural continuation of Hahnemann's thought in which the anatomical and local are polarically contrasted with the mental and emotional. Mankind has jumped ahead in the intervening century and the proper idea for maturity today demands a degree of conscious participation and responsibility for his own self-guidance beyond that attainable in Hahnemann's day.

Therefore, dear readers, there is really no need to feel hopeless or depressed about molecular biology or non-molecular Homoeopathy, provided one gives up nineteenth century superstitions about objective truth, doubly blind trials and all other devices to avoid becoming personally active and subjectively real. We must overcome the scientists fear enshrined in the idol of an a-human, objective, material truth and the childish guilt, projected as an outer, material God, and establish the human world of our intra subjective and verifiable reality.

* * * * *

It seems to be very difficult to bring about serious discussion on the future development of Homoeopathy. This applies both to the general problems related to the growth of so-called scientific medicine and to the special problems of homoeopathic practice and hospitals within the Health Service. This is perhaps not altogether surprising in the light of the tremendous changes going on in medicine today, for anything one might say could look out-of-date in almost a few weeks.

And yet, unless there is enthusiastic probing of these questions and an earnest endeavour to meet the needs of today and tomorrow, why indeed should we be given special consideration by anyone.

We suspect that one of the troubles is the variety of ideas and practices grouped round the flag of Homoeopathy. Faced with this confusion some tend to rush to an abstract definition, based solely on the principle of Similars. We have never been very impressed by the value of definitions in the sphere of life, and certainly not in this particular instance. It begs too many questions. First of all, the drug pictures of the materia medica are based only to a very limited extent on provings. They contain a preponderance of clinical experiences and are in fact mainly empirical therapeutics. Secondly a great deal depends on the choice of symptoms, or the grading as it is called. As far as we can see this hangs on the philosophical biases of the different schools of Homoeopathy — it depends on how you look, what you see — and in a definition this is ignored. Thirdly, according to mere definition, much of modern medicine is homoeopathic in principle, the whole of allergiology and immunology and much of modern pharmacology which blocks, or seeks to block, a diseased metabolic pathway by a similar metabolite. But does it not cause still further confusion to call all these homoeopathic? Fourthly it avoids the question of potencies — as if one could get far without potentization, with Natrum mur, for example. And so on, and so on.

But it is always so when one tries to define in the sphere of life. Take for example some actual human being, can you define him? No, but you can characterize him, picture him and write his biography.

Moreover, misunderstadings arise even if one attempts to describe. Homoeopathy in broader terms. Sometimes people say that Homoeopathy treats individuals as contrasted with the treatment of diseases. But as Hochestetter demonstrated at the International Homoeopathic Congress last summer, this is an oversimplification, and Hahnemann himself indicated a widening sphere for the homoeopathic specific treatment of diseases. If we look at the history of medicine for a moment this particular problem is full of interest. In Greece, the Hippocratic school of medicine on Cos emphasized the individual aspect of disease and also, regarding the symptoms as components of nature's healing efforts, recommended that they should be supported, not suppressed. This view finds expression in modern nature cure as well as in some, but not Hahnemann's, opinions on the rationale of the homoeopathic similia rule. Across the water from Cos the rival school of Cnidos emphasized the epidemic aspect of disease, declaring that it was this which should be studied and fought. Later, at the beginning of modern medicine, the English Hippocrates, Sydenham, also emphasized the epidemic nature of disease and started the accurate depiction of specific disease entities. True, he regarded illness, as mainly the curative reactions of the organism against noxious influences, to be helped not hindered, but he regarded the typical not the individual aspect of a sick patient as important. For him a disease was an entity. Hippocrates wrote the histories of sick persons, but Sydenham wrote the histories of diseases. He looked for specifics but nevertheless like Hippocrates be regarded the symptoms of disease as curative efforts, a teleologic approach.

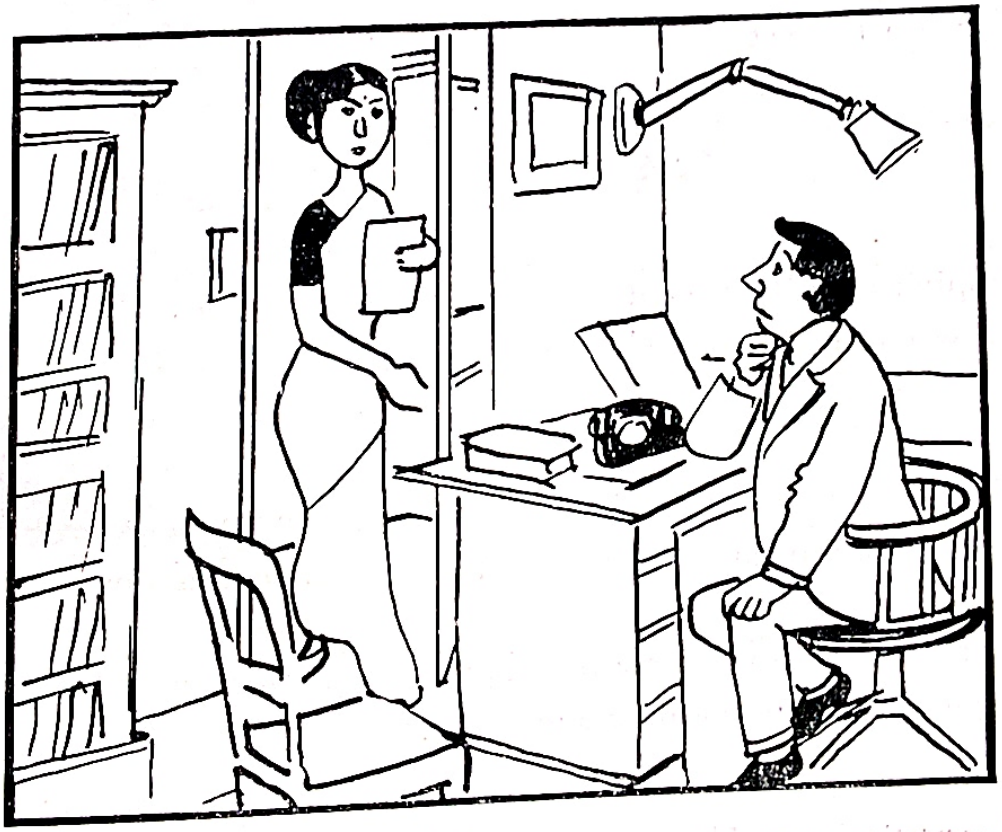
Hohnemann, however, took a radically different line. He said that in some cases the disease was the important thing and looked for the treatment of the specific miasm, but he also never lost sight of the individual aspect of disease. He regarded the 'disease' as coming to full expression in the totality of sympotoms, this totality to be grasped in its development in time as well as in its momentary cross section and including subjective and objective changes. He sought to grasp this totality as an idea—a Goethean idea—which he called miasm| Acting formatively, dynamically this miasm produced the phenomena of disease, amongst which bacteria and viruses may be numbered. To grasp this idea of miasm is a task for imaginative thinking. In acute diseases, where the whole picture presents itself fairly fully to our observation this is not too difficult, but in chronic diseases the task is more formidable. However, in a recent paper on diabetes Konig demonstrated how such a comprehensive idea can be built up, and Kaelin and Leroi have made outstanding contributions to the task of building up the idea of cancer. To anyone unfamiliar with Goethe's approach to nature this may sound obscure, but many leading figures in European thought apart from the anthroposophical school have judged Geothe's method as of radical import for the future of the sciences and of biology in particular.

Hahnemann grasped the problem of disease in a non-teleological and non-mechanical method. Modern medicine and research have proceeded in an exaggeratedly one-sided mechanistic direction. Ever more refined methods of localizing disease to organs, tissues, cells, genes, molecules and electrons have come about. The method of experimental research is to establish preparations in which one variable alone can be changed at a time. This method, which yielded such good results in inorganic sphere, is entirely foreign to the spheres of Life. Surely a first principle of research should be that the method be attuned to the phenomena. The statistical methods likewise are merely the attempted application of inorganic disciplines to the phenomena of life. Physical laws have been revealed as statistical, but only the physical strata of life will be revealed by statistical methods and a great deal of confusion will arise because of this inherent discord of method and object. In the sphere of clinical research, any procedure which puts the physician into the position of a detached assessing onlooker will be fundamentally false. This very attitude, an essentially antihuman one, cannot but influence the patient's reactions. Further, the desire to achieve, by doubly blind trials, the control of one variable at a time, the remedy, is utterly false. All the crazy, self-contradictory results that emerge from this statistical factories only go to show the over-whelming importance and subtlety of what the psychologists know as the transference relationship. Groddeck wrote of this forty years ago, but our pseudoscientific researchers of today have still not heard. In dealing with living beings thoughts and emotions produce immediate results. It does not need much insight and experience to be aware, to give a familiar enough example, of the chameleon-like ability of a woman to respond to the unconscious moods and wishes of a man. If a doctor approaches a patient with a desire for objective obsevration and knowledge it will produce quite different reactions than if he approaches with therapeautic enthusiasm. The desire to reach the objective material non-human truth belongs to a very limited type of human being, one who is afraid to enter into the living relations of life and wishes to stay outside,

manipulating whilst untouched. But willy-nilly the unconscious reacts to such conscious God-Almightiness!

But is all attempt at scientific work in medicine therefore nonsense, or worse, positively harmful? Not so, but our conception of the nature of science must be extended. We must learn to study the subleties of life phenonena, developing ideas true to this realm. We must learn to kindle the enthusiam to heal, to discover the teleological aim in ourselves rather than in nature. We must increase our awareness of all the neurotic emotional disturbances in ourselves and learn to handle them. Today we are rediscovering that a culture of the whole man is the condition for a true and effective art of medicine. It is not true that all our diseases today are birth pangs of a new and fuller type of Man and should not medicine to be a midwife at this birth?

We must re-examine the meaning of Homoeopathy, not as a crystallized museum place but as a beginning to a new understanding of disease as a human phenomenon, to be grasped neither teleologically nor mechanically, neither purely as individual nor merely typical, and utterly through and through psychosomatic.



Doc : How many ?
Secy : One patient and six medical representatives,

Overdoing antibiotics

By kind courtesy of:

Dr. DAVID J. E. L. CARRICK, Editor, Medical News, London.

The discussion on antibiotics and their abuse at the BMA Scientific Meeting at Bristol recently produced an abundant crop of banner headlines, as might have been expected.

Certainly the statement that 1,000 people die every year because of antibiotics must be regarded as a prime essay in hyperbole. In fact, according to the Registrar General's Statistical Review of England and Wales, the total number of deaths attributed to antibiotics for the year 1964 was precisely six!

But that is not to say that the situation is reassuring. There is no question but that antibiotics are being used unnecessarily and when they cannot possibly be expected to do any good. In virus infections, for example, antibiotics are powerless to affect the outcome unless coccal or bacterial complications have intervened. Yet they are all too commonly prescribed.

But this is by no means always the fault of the practitioner. In the first place so many patients have now been led by press and television to expect miracles that they often feel they are being neglected unless they are being dosed with the latest wonder drug.

A more serious incentive to prescribing antibiotics is one of the by-products of the Legal Aid legislation. It is common knowledge that actions against doctors and hospitals have multiplied one hundred-fold since the introduction of the National Health Service coupled with legal aid.

If the practitioner is asked by prosecuting counsel "did you prescribe an antibiotic?" and if the answer is "no," then it can only too readily be suggested that the doctor had not done all he might have done to safeguard his patient. And antibiotic?" and if the answer is "no" then it can only too readily be suggested this, unhappily, even though the most weighty evidence to the contrary may be adduced.

Estimation of the amount of harm resulting from antibiotic administration bristles with difficulty. And perhaps, as a result, estimates vary widely, Penicillin is stated to cause hundreds of deaths in the United States each year; in the aforementioned Registrar General's review for 1964, it is credited with only one.

The trouble is that there is no unequivocal way of recognizing anaphylactic deaths post mortem, very often indeed no abnormality whatsoever can be detected by naked eye examination or subsequent pathological inquiry.

The emergence of antibiotic-resistant strains of orgainsms is, however, another development which has been abundantly authenticated. Fortunately the penicillin-resistant staphylococcus appears to be almost entirely a phenomenon confined to hospitals.

Certainly those engaged in domiciliary practice do not seem to have encountered it.

Nonetheless, in this age of wonder drugs, antibiotics, and the rest of them, one fact ought to be clearly impressed on students. And that is that in the almost prehistoric past, when there were no antibiotics and not even sulphonamides, the vast majority of patients with acute infections of all but the utmost severity managed to get better — as they undoubtedly will do today, given the opportunity.

Hahnemann a Critical Appraisal

Dr. M. K. SANDZI, M.B.B.S., M.R.C.P., M.S.

The genius of Hahnemann is to be appreciated in the historical background of his period. He was a student of A. Kraukenhans, a noted Viennese Physician of those days and started practice of medicine from 1777 onwards. His famous book "Organon" appeared in 1810. This was a period much before the dawn of Bacteriology, Virology, Serology and Immunology. Most of the theories about the causation of human disease were more or less speculative in nature. The medical thinking was still under some influence of the so called "Empirics" "Methodist" as well as the "Dogmatists". The experimental approach to solve the riddle of etiology of human diseases was not yet an established procedure of research. The discoveries of Edward Jenner and John Hunter were exceptions to this rule. The former gave to the World a revolutionary approach in the field of Immunotherapy while the latter successfully produced syphilitic sore in his own body and hence introduced the era of experimental medicine. Hahnemann endowed with a thorough knowledge of basic sciences could not accept the rationale of the use of multiple remedies used in those days for the treatment of a disease. Having a sound knowledge of materia medica he was inclined to draw very unique conclusions about the therapeutic use of drugs. His classical attempt to evaluate the symptom complex appearing in a normal human body after the intake of Cinchona Bark was a bold experiment. His conclusions that cinchona could produce symptoms similar to "malarial fever" started a new field of research. Several such experiments could be performed to prove his theory of Similia Similibus Curantur". Although this kind of therapeutic approach was not a new idea in medicine credit goes to Hahnemann to adopt a critical scientific approach to understand etiology as well as the therapy of human disease. His monograph on "Chronic diseases" was a thought provoking piece of work for his contemporaries. The theory of "Like Cures Like" was formulated in the beginning of the Nineteenth Century and his followers have further extended researches on the provings of drugs. He then formulated his second tenet that potency of medicine increases with higher dilutions.

He asserts that "Psora" (the itch) is the "sole true and final essential cause that produces all the countless forms of disease which go under the names of nervous debility". But the list of diseases he included in this category is so vast that the etiology of these disorders is now proved to be quite specific. For instance Rickets, Cancer, Dropsy, Asthma and Cataract are quite definite and specific entities which even the homoeopaths cannot deny as having definite etio-

pathology than the so called psora. Many viral diseases not to speak about bacterial diseases have been investigated and their life cycle in the human body well studied by morbid anatomy and hitsologic examination. His idea of "Psora" could point towards the insight he had developed about several diseases possibly under the category of the present day theme of infectious disease and granulomas. His explanation of the variable and deep seated lesions of syphilis is a fairly good example of his foresight and understanding of chronic disease process. The protean manifestations of the disease were a puzzling problem till the discovery of spirochoete by Schaudin in 1905. Hahnemann was justified in laying stress on the fact that mere eradication of the primary sore or treatment of the open signs of a chronic disease should not be the sole aim of achievement of therapy of this disease. This concept was introduced in the Nineteenth Century long before the life cycle of causative organism was known to science. In a sense Hahnemann could show the way to form free theories related to the nature of disease. Actually Hahnemann could be labelled as one of the foremost scientists who paved the way of medical research through astute clinical observations of difficult medical problems. His observations of the spread and cause of cholera and his advice of the methods of disposal of the clothes and articles of patients suffering from so called "spreading disorders" is a clear proof of his depth of knowledge of human disease. Most of his disciples like Ziatavovech, Arnold and Henderson were professors of anatomy at Vienna, Zuric and Edinburgh. Many of his contemporaries like Purkinje, Rathke and others were concentrating their researches on microscopic anatomy and pathology. Lannaecs, Richard Bright, Addison and Hodgkin introduced new methodology of clinical medicine by laying emphasis on clinicopathological Correlation.

The honest physicians of the 2nd half of the Nineteenth century admitted the great drawbacks of the therapeutic approach in allopathic system of medicine. Though excellent advances in research were made in all basic sciences therapeutics was a very limited science in this system of medicine. It was under such circumstances that Hahnemann's genius got a stimulus to advance a new approach in the field of treatment of chronic disease. His theory that the potency of a drug increases in greater dilutions is still debatable proposition. It is likely that some of his experiments on drug proving included the problems of so called iatrogenic diseases of the present age. The possibility of producing different disorders and disease symptoms by certain drugs are now well established in pharmacology. If Hahnemann's proposition is accepted a question arises whether an iatrogenic disorder can be ameliorated by giving the same drug to the Patient. In this context the basic problems of cytogenetics and pharmacognetics have also to be mentioned. Hahnemann had the great foresight to predict and visualise the possible occurrence of such problems when Enzyme Chemistry was not yet well estalished. The role of vitamins and hormones was not known. The role of "inborn errors of metabolism", "Enzyme deficiency states" like G-6 P.D. etc., and their role in the production of a "Disorder" or Disease could not be imagined in his days. The ideal of close union of clinical medicine, pathologic anatomy and physiology was adapted by VIRCHOW who introduced his theory of cellular pathology in 1858 which was not known to Hahnemann when eh wrote "Organon" and "chro-

form has its physiologic type" caused a revolution in medical thinking which was so far laying emphasis on the theories of humors or Achaens. Hahnemann could not have the advantage of the fruits of development of morbid anatomy, cellular pathology and microscopic science. Still he could postulate a new understanding of disease in his theory of Psora when he did not have any knowledge of the forthcoming researches in the field of science introduced after by Pasteur, Lister and Koch's. Hahnemann's writings on "Psora" and the role of "Noxious" agent in the causation of several infectious diseases is something more than an ordinary speculation. The theory of latent virus disease can be fitted in most of his writings on "Psora".

We have to accept the fact that honest allopathic physicians of the Nineteenth century admitted that in spite of so much progress in bedside medicine it was not possible to cure more than a few diseases. This contrasting gap in the development of the knowledge of diagnostic science and therapeutics was a great disadvantage of allopathic system of medicine. It was possibly under such circumstances that Hahnemann's genius got a stimulus to go ahead in his unique approach of treating disease. Had he been allowed to practise medicine today it is doubtful whether he would stick completely to his original theories. Most of his ideas about the theory of potency of drugs would not stand the test of present investigations. Some of his experiments on drug proving might fit in very well with the idea of production of the so called iatrogenic disorders. But iatrogenic diseases do not get cured by administration of the same drug which produces this symptom complex. Secondly we have also to remember the fact that drugs do not act in the same way when they are administered to patients and normal human beings. Antipyretics are not capable of lowering the temperature of a normal human body, Similarly certain medicines have quite different effect when administered in a diseased state, for instance Morphia cannot be tolerated by patients of myxoedenum.

To add to all these objections the theory of anaphylaxis and hypersensitivity and recent advances in enzyme chemistry of cells and genetic disorders described as "Disease and Trait" have raised such problems in the field drug research that Hahnemann's ideas have to be explored again in the light of modern knowledge of Pathology, Biochemistry and Therapeutics.

Is the Homoeopath an Apologist

DR. J. N. MAJUMDAR MSc, MB (Cal.), L.R.C. (Lond.), F.R.C.S. (E), D.M.S.

Is the Homoeopath an apologist? Very often we come across, statements from the profession that Samuel Hahnemann the discoverer of Homoeopathy was a revolutionary in the field of medical thought. About 200 years ago when Homoeopathy became partly established as a system of medicine one comes across statements from the same people who consider Hahnemann as revolutionary even now which makes one feel that they are wanting to satisfy the demands of intellectuals regarding the truth of even the existence of Homoeopathy. One sometimes wonders is this necessary today? The thoughts of Hahnemann have persisted simply because of its ability to cure the sick person by physician who apply it knowingly or unknowingly. The inteligentsia, today particularly, the scientific section are in a morass. Because the trend of science has been one of analysis only. Man has to be dissected physically, microscopically and modern pathology depends on the cellular theory and modern therapeutics has been developed on that theory. It started with Virchow's statement "Omne cellul-*a*-cellula (from a cell to a cell). But today the analytical pathology has broken the barrier of cell and has come upon the nucleus and nucleolus, ultimately to the chormosome inside the neucleolus. The function of the chromose are being investigated.

The treatment even today is based on 'Neutonian mechanics" leading up to the chemistry of atoms. The co-relation of the two processess are becoming increasingly difficult.

But the therapeutics of Hahnemann are based on scientific law of nature, takes cognizance of the man as a whole and as such has no difficulty in finding out remedies in such cases where modern therapeutics fail. One such "betenoire" of modern physician is the ultra microscopic infilterable virus which shows as its polymorphic character in acute epidemics subcute disorders like the infective warts or even the chronic conditions like "Rickter's veneral diseases", known to us homoeopaths as sycosis. The homoeopathist is in a strong ground here, because in an acute epidemics, he finds out the genus epidemicus on the totality of the symptomatology of that particular epidemics, treat the sub-acute conditions with the known acute sycotic remedy and the Richter's veneral diseases as a compound or complex chronic disease; basing his investigations on symptomatology particularly with the theory of modalities and concomittents.

The results speak for themselves.

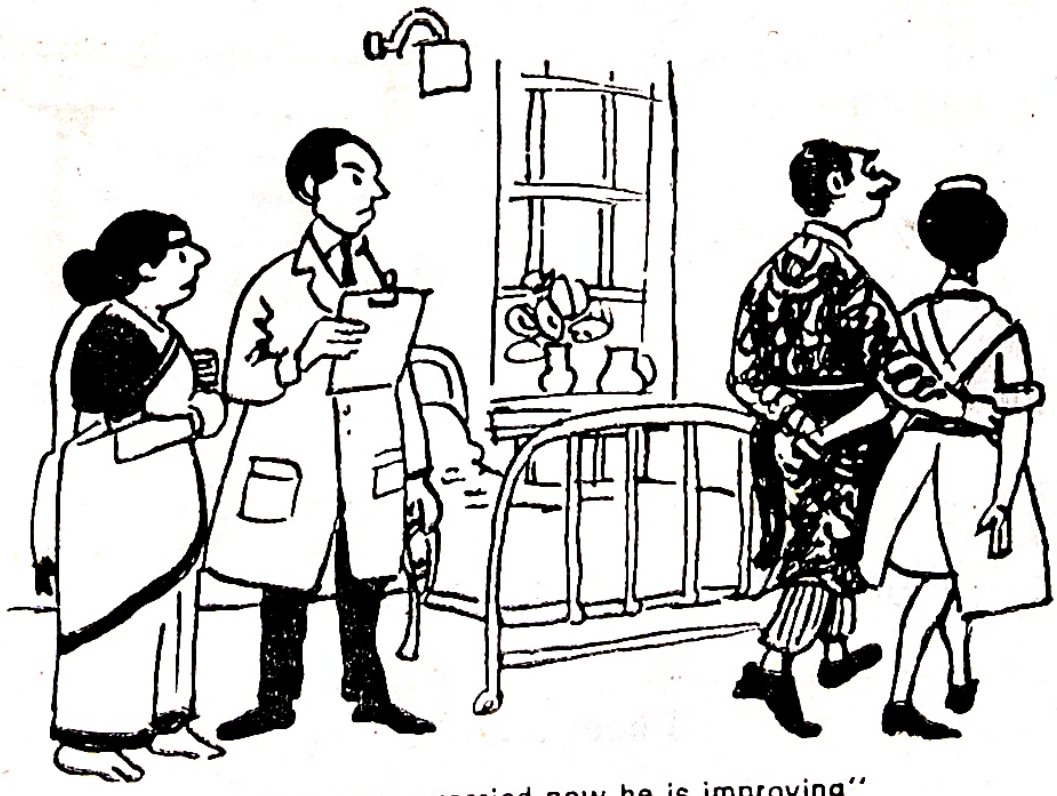
If a homoeopath does it knowingly with the correct similimum, doing away with the removal of obstacles to cure by the potentiesd remedy or by the methods of Hygiene, the percentage of cure is very high. The homoeopathist who

does this on the basis of pure symptomatology without understanding and enlarging the fields of application of the tenets of the organon, also gets result, though the precentage of cure of these people do not come near the group that has enlarged the field of vision with the help of methods of science.

Need we therefore, be apologists to the intelligentsia moving round and round the quagmire of analytical science?

The cured human being is the guarantee of our scientificity. Instead of being apologists, to these people who would be wanting the evidence of chemical test, or clinical pathological reports, a radiological explanation or a galvanemeteric proof of the power of potentised remedy, even in a patient who declares, he is cured and continues to do so for a number of years, when such mechanical evidences deny these condition of health.

Let us therefore, stop being apologist to the so called intelligentsia and enlarge our number of cured patients by training a newer generation of Homoeopaths who will not try to revise the law of nature but creatively enlarge its field of action with the help of advances made by the methods of science — be that in the realm of exact sciences like physics, chemistry or electronics in the sphere of such biological science as embryology, biology and experimental physiology in the realm of exact sciences like physics, chemistry or electronics in the sphere



"I am more worried now he is improving"

ORGANON-IN THE LIGHT OF MODERN KNOWLEDGE

Dr. P. KRISHNA CHOWDARY B.Sc., M.B.B S., M.F., Hom. (Lond).

Homoeopathy is based upon three cardinal principles, the trinity, — the Law of similar, Single remedy, and Minimum dose. The recognition of the law of similars dates back to the times of Hippocrates, nay to the times of ancient Hindu Civilisation. Credit goes to Hahnemann for having perfected the law of similars. For the first time in medical history he has introduced the principle dynamisation of remedies. The process of dynamisation has unfolded to us the wonderful biological properties of so called inorganic, and inert materials. The dynamised common salt cures malaria, cures head aches, corrects the refractive errors. Humanity is greatly indebted to Hahnemann for this most useful discovery of dynamisation which helped to cure maladies whose cure would have been otherwise impossible.

Among the homoeopath, who left their names and works to justify their existence, have all made the Organon their special study. It should be strange that we are considering a medical book published so long ago. The Organon consists of 294 paragraphs, and each one is numbered. Hahnemann introduces an idea in one para and he appears to be repeating it in subsequent ones. But he is trying to look at the same idea from a different angle. I do not intend now to quote many passages. I should like to give an outline and bring out the fact how modern and how up to date his theories still are.

In 18th Century the knowledge of the human body was abysmal ignorance and the treatment barbarous. Treatment used to be more harassing than the disease. So Hahnemann gave up his medical practice. As he was great linguist and scholar he was earning his livelihood by translating medical works. Stumbling over a strange phenomenon, in his new occupation he found a better way. After 20 long years of careful observation and experiment on himself, he published his views in the Organon in 1810. It is not out of place to mention that for forty years Hahnemann had no sleep every fourth night. He was experimenting and publishing. Before that, medicine was a fertile field for conjectures and theories. For the first time in the history of medicine he published hard facts based on careful experiments. In fact he was the first experimental medical scientist.

There were five editions of the Organon during his life time, Dr. C. E. Wheeler translated the 1st edition into English. It reads well. At the end of Wheeler s book was published some of Hahnemann's essays on infectious diseases It is astonishing what a clear idea Hahnemann had about infection, even though bacteriology was never thought of at that time. His theories are quite up to date. Dr. Dudgeon translated the 5th edition in 1849. Dudgeons translation certainly is not easy to read. It may "satisfy the earnest student, who wants to get at the exact meaning of the author".

In the Organon Hahnemann talks of Health first. In this advanced 20th Century health is no longer a positive condition. It is looked at merely as absence of disease. Today we are fighting an ever fiercer battle against disease. Look at the number of hospitals, the doctors, advanced equipment, number of new remedies that flow to us through the letter boxes daily. But still the hospitals are over crowded, and the doctors over worked and mental asylums over flowing, with the incidence of cancer, the leukaemia, the allergies, steeply rising! Hahnemann offers a convincing explanation for this problem. "In the rude state of Nature but few remedial agents were required as the simple mode of living admitted of but few diseases". The more civilised we are the more we depend on artificial food, live and work in more unnatural surroundings devoid of natural light and air, and constantly subjected to stress and strain, and trauma both mental and physical. Hence diseases are on the rise. "Fundamental to health is the fact that he is healthy, who never thinks of his health". Hahnemann says "In the healthy condition of man there is the spiritual vital force that animates the material body, and retains all the parts of the human organism in an admirable harmonious operation with respect to both sensations and functions, so that our indwelling reason gifted mind can employ this living healthy machine for higher purposes of our existence". To understand the rest of his teaching one has to grasp the above idea of vital force. I think we have the same idea when we say some one is healthy or some one has delicate health. Now let us examine the most modern teaching. Less than 20 years ago Dr. Selye published his adaptation Syndrome. "Any thing that causes stress endangers life unless it is met by adequate adaptive responses. Adoptibility and resistance are the fundamental prerequisits for the life and every vital organ and function participate in them" . Is it not the idea of Hahnemann in a new dress! Now a days every one lays stress on the explanation of the phenomena. Selye asys "we shall never completely understand this phenomenon since complete comprehension of human life is beyond the limits of human mind". The same was emphasised by Hahnemann. "How the vital force causes the organism to display the morbid phenomena it would be of no practical utility to physician to know and therefore it will for ever remain concealed from him. Only what is necessary for him to know of disease and what is fully sufficient for enabling him to cure it, has the Lord of Life revealed to his senses". Look at the Hahnemann's views on diseases. "Diseases are not the mechanical or chemical alternations of the material substance of the body and not dependant on material morbific principle, but they were mere dynamic derangement of life or as Selye would put it "derailment of the body's adaptive response".

Hahneman has proved that medicines have produced on every one taking them symptoms peculiar to them. Today we call them side effects. I wonder if we can attribute the ill-health of nation to modern medicine! Have you not seen the ill effects of vaccination in children? Are you not aware of the side effects of popular pencillin-even death?. The drug addiction! the suicides! what is happening to the "Reason gifted mind"? which Hahnemann says should be guarded by the vital force. We boast of the enlightenment of the 20th Century. Has the man of this century changed from the man of 1st century?.

Disease — Dynamic Derangement.

Hahnemann talks of diseases next. Disease is entirely due to the derangement, the upset of the vital force. The morbidly affected vital force is basis for production of visible diseases. "That exquisite power innate in the human being, designed to direct with consumate skill the life during Health the unwearied spring of all the normal natural functions of the body was not created for the purposes of affording itself aid in disease". The function of the true medical art is to effect change in the vital force, when it is diverted by disease into abnormal action. The vital force is liberated and enabled to return to its proper function namely "the maintenance of the life and health of the organism" Homoeopathy is only one, he says, which can do this, gently, speedily and permanently. The Organon teaches us how to look at the vital force, when it is arranged it keeps the body and mind in a state of health, when it is deranged it causes abnormal symptoms which we call disease. The totality of the symptoms, should be reckoned as the cry of the constitution, and should guide us in effecting a cure.

In the organon Hahnemann laid stress on the totality of the symptoms. The Mentals, anger, jealousy, grief, hatred, hurry, disappointment etc., the Generals, reaction to temperature, time, weather, pressure, and desires for and aversion to food, and particulars which include the pathological changes of organs.

The tendency of to day is to specialise. Concentration is more on the most manifest or marked mainfestations of disease. But every now and then one makes a plea for consideration of the whole man. Let me quote Sir Henry Cohen "In the persuit of knowledge man was fragmented and his organs, tissues, cells, and secretions were subjected to intensive study. Science detaches from the tagnled skein of Nature a thread which it can examine and measure untrammeled. Only when a natural phenomenon can be measured, can it be clearly apprehended. But medicine is not all science. There are indeed many medical problems which defy measurement. Human life is full of imponderables for man is not a physical being only, he has emotions and appetities which cannot be measured though they profoundly influence his physical welfare. Bodily disturbances may be and commonly are the expression of his loves and hates, his passions and fears, his worries and anxieties. Unless basic medical training is directed to the study of the whole man it will be misconceived in aim, in structure and in balance".

Don't you see, again Hahnemann's views are vindicated by knowledge, experience and science of this century.

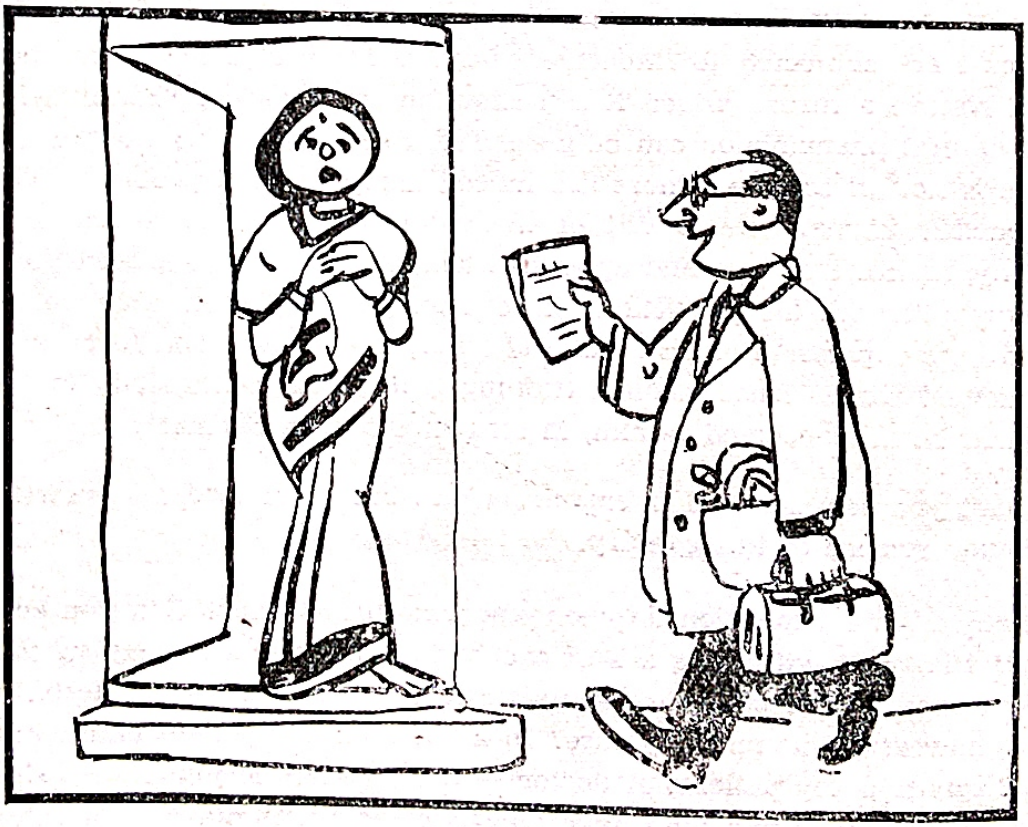
Many a time a question is posed can you cure Cancer? Can you cure blood pressure? Diagnosis with tests are of the highest importance today in the hospitals. None should be declared cured unless it is established by the tests. Without diagnosis how can you treat any case? In a cowrded out patient clinic, one is not able to diagnose every patient. A doctor in British Medical journal classified non-diseased patients as people who have no clinical diseases but full of complaints. But a homoeopath knows his Calcarea type, his Sulphur type, his Lyeopodium type, his Sepia type and so on. By studying the whole man one gets at the idea

of the inwardness of person and will be in a position to prescribe. Hahnemann emphasises that the most important symptoms are not the pathology of the organ most affected but the mentals and generals. "When the patient has been cured in such a manner that no trace of disease remains and all signs of health have permanently returned, how can any one without offering an insult to common sense affirm in such an individual the whole disease still remains bodily in the interior". Where there is enough life to produce symptoms one, can prescribe on them. "Where there is life, there is hope is the motto for the homoeopath.

Hahnemann gives instructions in the organon how to take a case. The chief instruction is LISTEN, not only to the patient but to what his friends and attendants have to say. Many a time one hears the remarks from the patient.—"It is so nice to have some one to listen to what I have to say "The second important instruction is Don t interrupt, before the patient has finished. Before you ask, How? Where? and when, let him finish."

Next he deals with remedies, how they are proved and how they are potentised. One is very much worried about the question of potency in Homoeopathy. Here I would quote Hahnemann "The praise bestowed of late years by some homoeopaths on larger doses depends on this that either they chose low dynamisation of powder to be administered as I myself used to do 20 years ago for not knowing any thing better or that the medicines selected were not perfectly homoeopathis".

The Organon as pointed by some is still a "modern text book". Hahnemann propounds natural laws in his organon. How did he know all this "Is he inspired"?



Doc : HULLO! The reports say there is nothing wrong with the patient.
She : Sorry Doctor. The patient died yesterday.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE HOMOEOPATHIC SYSTEM OF MEDICINE

Dr. M. KUTUMBA RAO, M.B.B.S., D.H.M.,

The singular fact concerning the Homoeopathic system of Medicine is that all the clear conceptions about the Man, Life, Health, Disease and Cure and all the principles related to them are discovered by a single medical genius, Dr. Samuel Hahnemann of Germany, who lived between 1755 aad 1843 A.D. At a time, when the whole medical practice was based upon rank empiricism, upon sheer speculation of materialistic minded medical scientists, it fell to Dr. Hahnemann's lot to institute an honest and thorough enquiry into the methods of treatment and as a result to come to a revolutionary conclusion that the medical practice in vogue was anything but scientific. His conclusion was absolutely correct because in the complete absence of any principle, nothing deserves to be called by the noble word science. Dr. Hahnemann is a pioneer thinker, philosopher, investigator, reformer and research worker in all matters medical ranging from Hygiene to Therapeutics. Like any other pioneer, he too received only ridicule, to say the least, from the professionals as well as the laity. With respect to other systems of medicine so called scientific, a group of research medical workers who could not think of the sick human being endowed with an individuality of his own, constituted the Pioneers. They were drowned in the ocean of abstraction of disease, entirely forgetting the sick who needed not only a pill of this or that medicine but in addition the Physician's sympathy, understanding, compassion and above all encouragement, because disease was a personal event. As there were no Principles to govern the practice of medicine, it remained essentially an art based upon superstition, personal whims and vagaries. As a result causes and effects could not be properly linked and hence arose choas and confusion in the practice of medicine.

In this paper an endeavour is made to show how a scientific system of medicine should evolve and that Homoeopathy conforms in all its aspects to the former. It would be well if we start with the definition and meaning of science. Condensed from the Standard Dictionary, "Science is knowledge reduced to law and embodied in a system. A science in its development is (1) a collection of exactly observed facts; (2) A correlation or generalization of these facts, forming a system; (3) A formulation of these generalization as laws; (4) It proceeds to some principle or force accounting for these laws, hence, exact knowledge of proximate causes." A law is the connecting link between two series of natural phenomena and expresses their mutual relations. In addition, it is in harmony with other known laws. In Homoeopathy, the phenomena of drugs and the phenomena of disease are related to each other by the law of mutual action, under the princi-

ples of similarity contrariety, proportionality and infinitesimality; reducible again to the principle of Universal Assimilation or Homoeosis. The Standard Dictionary defines "Therapeutics is that department of medical science that relates to the treatment of diseases and the action of remedial agents on the human organism, both in health and disease'. It is only Homoeopathy that conforms to every requirement of these general and authoritative definition of science. It would be superfluous to mention here that no other method or system of medicine conforms or even claims to conform to all these fundamental requirements in the whole history of medicine.

To systems other than Homoeopathy, medicine is something like applied physics and chemistry. Hahnemann declares 'Medicine can and must rest on clear facts and sensible phenomena for all the subjects it has to deal with, are clearly cognizable by the senses through experience. Knowledge of the disease to be treated, knowledge of the effects of the medicine and how the ascertained effects of the medicines are to be employed for the removal of the disease—all this is taught adequately by experience, and by experience alone. Its subjects can only be derived from pure experience and observations and it dare not take a single step out of the sphere of pure, well-observed experience and experiments, if it would avoid becoming a nullity and a farce'. Though the cadaver behaves in accordance with the laws of physics and chemistry, which primarily deal with the in-organic world, the living human being, or as a matter of fact, any living organism, endowed with a real or substantial entitative power or principle, having laws of its own behaves not. This principle is named "The Dynamis" or "The vital force". This is Hahnemann's greatest discovery and the absolute bed-rock of his system.

Hahnemann's conceptions of the Man, Life, Health, Disease and Cure are original and pregnant with truth and clarity.

"LIFE is the invisible, substantial, intelligent, individual, co-ordinating power and causes directing and controlling the forces involved in the production and activity of any organism possessing individuality".

"HEALTH is that balanced condition of the living ogranism in which the integral, harmonious performance of the vital functions tends to the preservation of the organism and the normal development of the individual".

"DISEASE is an abnormal vital process, a changed condition of life, which is inimical to the true development of the individual and tends to organic dissolution".

"Vital phenomena in health and disease are caused by the reaction of the vital substantial power or principle of the organism to various external stimuli. So long as a healthy man lives normally in a favourable environment he moves, feels, thinks, acts and reacts in an orderly manner. If, he violates the laws of life or becomes the victim of an unfavourable environment, disorder takes the place

of order, disease destroys ease, he suffers and his body deteriorates. When organic vitality is exhausted, or is withdrawn, his transient material organism dies, yields to chemical laws and is dissolved into its elements, while his substantial, spiritual oganism continues its existence in higher realm". (DR. STUART CLOSE).

In the light of the above conceptions it becomes clear that Medicine cannot rest on Physics and Chemistry, but it necessarily must belong to Biology. In Biology, one of the fundamental attributes of life is the capability of the living organism of receiving impressions; the power to react to stimuli. It is called susceptibility. All the vital processes, Physiological and Pathological, digestion, assimilation, nutrition, repair, secretion, excretion, anabolism and katabolism, as weil as all disease processes arising from infection or contagion and the cure and alleviation of diseases depend upon this susceptibility.

Concerning the Man, one should remember the memorable words of Dr. Alexis Carrel, in his book "Man, the unknown," that "Human beings are not found anywhere in nature. There are only individuals". He is an integral whole. In his "Organon of medicine", which is the Bible of Homoeopathy. Hahnemann declares the great truth that the material body alone is not the Man. The Willing and understanding constitute the Man. When the Man dies, he leaves his body behind. As long as the Man lives, the body does not yield to chemical laws. It is the willing and understanding that is changable in the Man. These fundamental concepts should be thoroughly ingrained in the minds of those who want to know anything about Homoeopathy. In the human Pharmacological experiments, called "provings" in the Homoeopathic parlance, which constitute the Homoeopathic Materia Medica, the symptomatology consists of changes brought on in the human economy that are referable to the willing and understanding. Also in the genesis of disease, the primary symptoms belong to the same willing and understandin,. There is hardly any one remedy in the Homoeopathic Materia Medica that does not first affect the willing and understanding. This is the uniqueness of Homoeopathy, as it alone can give the due importance of the indivuality of the sick human being. The much boasted ideal of Modern Medicine of treating the patient as a whole can be nothing but a lip deep service to the ideal, because the chief trend of its therapeutics is mass-medication and organ specializing which are the Prima Facie evidence to the fact that individuality of the sick human being is ignored in to to. The relation of the Phyche (mind) to the Soma (body) — or the Psychosomatic approach in therapeutics is born with Homoeopathy, which recognises that there are no diseases except sick individuals. The individiality of a Man is present in his Anatomical, Physiological spheres. The finger prints need no special mention. No two individuals on the face of the earth are exactly alike. That is why there are as many diseases as the sick people.

The other aspect of Homoeopathy besides studying the effects on the healthy human economy of individual medicines, is the Potentation. As Dr. Close defines it, "Homoeopathic potentation is a mathematico-mechanical process for the reduction according to scale of crude. inert or poisonous medical substances to a state of Physical solubility, Physiological assimilability and Therapeutic activity and harmlessness for use as Homoeopathic healing remedies." This process reduces all substances designed for therapeutic use to "a state of approximately perfect solution or complete ionization, which is fully accomplished only by

infinite dilution" (Arrherius). The most virulent and deadly poisons like the serpent venom, Lachesis Trigonocephalus are rendered quite harmless and at the same time transformed into beneficient healing remedies. Medicinally inert substances like the minerals charcoal and lycopodium are rendered active and effective in restoring the sick to health. In fact any substance yields to this process and gets transformed into an active healing agent once its effects on the healthy human economy having been known as a result of a well conducted proving. It opens a wide field of fruitful research. It is futile and irrational to expect to study the human sickness in the laboraotries with the aid of lower animals. The wards are the greatest laboratories for any scientific physician, whose high and only mission is to restore the sick to health, to cure as it is termed and the highest ideal of cure being rapid, gentle and permanent restoration of health or removal and annihilation of the disease in its whole extent, in the shortest, most reliable and most harmless way on easily comprehensible principles.

To recapitulate, the working principles of homoeopathy may thus be briefly stated as follows:—

1. The totality of the symptoms of the patient is the basis of medical treatment.

2. The use of single medicines, the symptoms and sphere of action of which have been predetermined by pure, controlled experiments upon healthy persons.

3. The principle of symptom-similarity as the guide to the choice of the remedy.

4. The minimum dose capable of producing a dynamic or functional reaction. Similia Similibus Curentur; Simplex Simile minimum.

Hence it can be very clearly seen that there is no problem of anaphylactic reaction or the development of resistence strains which are the nightmares of the Allopathic therapeutics.

From the above facts, one can easily understand that treatment under Homoeopathy is entirely safe without any side effects whatsoever; and that it conforms to all the fundamental requirements of a scientific system of medicine.

In short, "Homoeopathy achieves its ends and accomplishes its purposes by the use of single, simple, pure drugs; refined and deprived of their injurious properties and enhanced in curative power by the Pharmaco-dynamical processes of mechanical comminution, trituration solution and dilution according to scale in minimum or infinitesimal doses *administered by the mouth;* the remedy having been selected by comparision of the symptoms of the sick with the symptoms of drugs produced by tests in healthy human subjects; under the principle of symptom-similarity as enunciated in the maxims; Similia Similibus Curentur, Simplex Simile Minimum.

The Peculiarities And Purpose Of A Homoeopathic Medical Conference

Dr. J. N. Kanjilal, M.B., D.M.S. Calcutta.

EDITOR : - The Hahnemannian Gleanings

All India Homoeopathic Medical Conference is an occasion which gives all the homoeopathic practitioners of this vast subcontinent coming from the various distant states to meet each other, to know each other, to enhance and consolidate their mutual fraternal relation, to freshen and stimulate their spirit up from the monotonous routine life and above all to widen the limits of every one's heart and mind, breaking the walls of relative ignorance misunderstandings and prejudices created by isolated life. These highly important features are the common properties of any conference whatsoever. But we should remember that our conference has some special features as a conference of the professionals of a technical science. And even as a scientific professional conference our Homoeopathic Medical conference has some special features of its own. These peculiar features of a Homoeopathic Medical conference arise from the following factors.

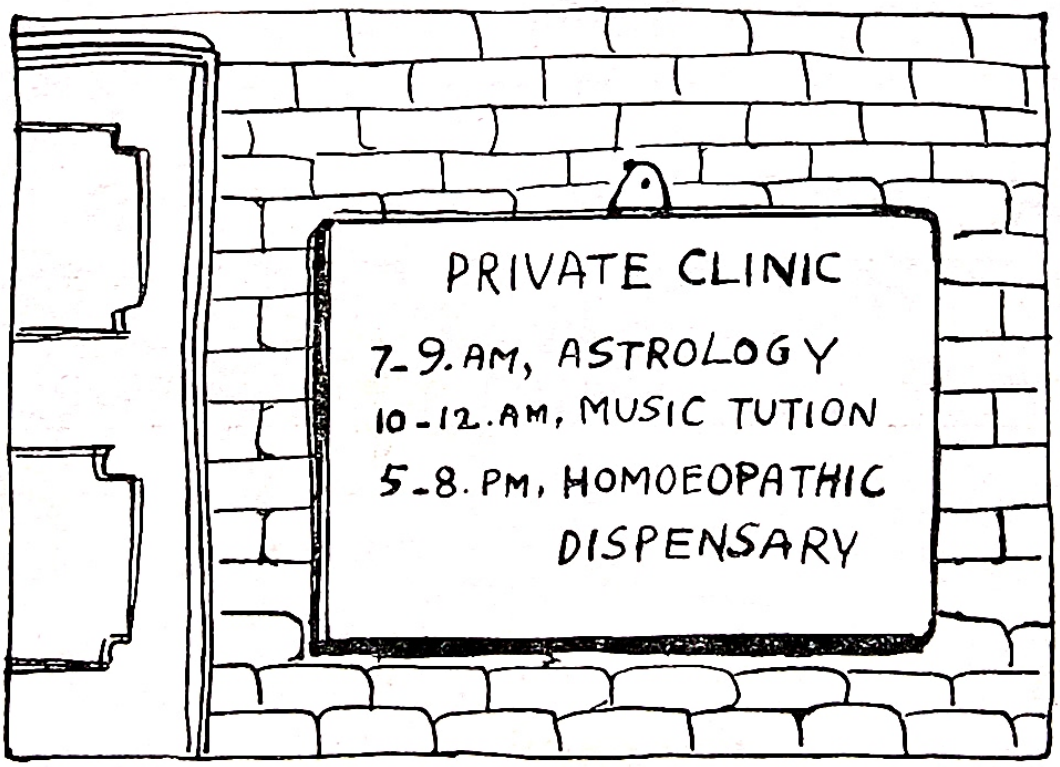
(1) Any other professional conference is participated by members having same type of social standard, technical education and professional problem. But our homoeopathic society is comprised of people of widely diverse social standard, educational and cultural level, technical education and proficiency and even individual professional problems. This situation has been created by the history of spread of Homoeopathy in any country and especially in our country. Homoeopathy has spread every-where without any conscious or deliberate effort of any person or organisation, but by dint of its ownmerit. The intrinsic merits of Homoeopathy has recruited into its fold people of diverse sorts, many of whom (even belonging to the highest educational and social rank) do not care to know what Homoeopathy really is or, even knowing, have little respect for it, yet using Homoeopathy in their own way and calling themselves homoeopathic professionals.

(2) All the sciences (with the solitary exception of Allopathic therapeutics) are based on their respective fundamental natural laws, and their technologies and professions are guided by the principles and methods evolving from their respective fundamental laws. The basic purpose of a technical professional conference is to further elucidate and elaborate the laws and the principles evolved from them and to widen and facilitate their application in practice, and at the same time to explore any deficiency or lag in any of the aspect and to find out the ways and means to rectify or bridge up those deficiencies.

These considerations apply precisely to Homoeopathic science, technology and profession also. This science is based upon a definite unchangeable natural law and certain thoroughly established principles evolved from the fundamental law. The basic purpose of a homoeopathic medical conference should be to further elucidate and elaborate the basic law and its consequential and relevant principles and methodologies as well as to find out ways and means for removing the various difficulties in their practical application and any deficiencies into those, which have been definitely ascertained and irrefutably established.

If any homoeopathic medical conference does not pay due respect to these primary necessities and purpose and does not intend seriously to serve these basic objectives, it betrays its own cause and helps in vitiating the life and progress of Homoeopathy itself. But very unfortunately, this is what is actually seen in most of the homoeopathic conferences. There we find very little attempt to uphold the cause of homoeopathic science. Most of the discussions have little to do with practical needs of the homoeopathic law and principles, rather the whole atmosphere is vitiated by various glaring propaganda and advertisement of multifarious pseudohomeopathic or even antihomoeopathic ideologies and products. Thus the participants return home with their mind and reason thoroughly confounded. This situation, again, has been created by the spontaneous growth and heterogenous composition of the homoeopathic society, without any serious attempt on the part of any organisation or institution to exactly codify and precisely define what is homoeopathy and who is a true homoeopathic physician although the codes are clearly given in the basic book Organon on which the whole homoeopathic system of Medicine and the homoeopathic profession stand. The only attempt in this respect had been done by the American Institute of Homoeopathy. But their definition has made the confusion worse confounded, the result of which is being bitterly suffered by Amercan Homoeopathy itself which had once the proud privilege of rearing up Homoeopathy to the full-fledged adult life with fullest vigour.

We ardently hope that our All India Homoeopathic Medical Conference will take full lesson from this and be alerted about its basic purpose and responsibility so that the participants may return home not only much refreshed, but also much more enlightend, enthused and confident about the principles of Homoeopathy, much more relieved of their confusions in practice.



HOMOEOPATHIC TREATMENT OF ANIMALS

HADI BILGRAMI

The treatment of animals, like the treatment of children, is based largely on objective symptoms. Those who are trained in veterinary science make use of the signs and symptoms present in a sick animal, observe any abnormality in the discharges from the body, examine the condition of the eyes, tongue, mouth nostrils, breath etc., to arrive at a diagnosis of the disease. To a homoeopath untrained in this science the treatment of animals is not easy, as one cannot always discover subjective symptoms which are so important from the point of prescribing. Sometimes, however, animals do present such symptoms by their odd behaviour or their abnormal desires or aversions, which may be physical or mental, which could lead to a selection of the correct remedy. When such symptoms are not present or easily detectable, one has to rely solely on the objective symptoms present.

As an instance, an English lady who had a female Boxer dog, was driven to distraction trying to get rid of an eczema which it had developed since coming over here. She had used ointments, dusting powder, pills and what not prescribed by a Vet., but it made not the slightest impression on the eczema. She then appealed to me for help to see if I could prescribe something for it. I enquired about its habits, its preference for heat cold, etc., but could find nothing of importance. There were moist patches of eczema under the armpits and in the groins, from which oozed a slightly sticky yellowish flluid. I gave Graphites 30 with some confidence, but it had no effect. I tried Sulphur 30 with a similar result. The lady then informed me that the dog was in heat and that with difficulty she had found a Boxer dog for a mate, but that she ignored him completely. This at once gave me a clue to Sepia-aversion to sex and eczema in armpits and groins-and three doses of Sepia 30 not only changed her mind about sex, but cleared the eczema completely in a short time.

Regarding the larger domestic animals I have had some interesting experience in the treatment of buffaloes, particularly during an epidemic of rinderpest in the City and its suburbs in the month of May, 1949. At that time we had a small dairy farm consisting of half a dozen or more buffaloes. About a dozen animals belonging to a friend were also temporarily kept in our compound during that time, as there was some trouble on his own farm outside the City.

The trouble started when two calves were found dead one morning without any apparent cause. This was soon followed by two large and healthy buffaloes taking ill at the same time, They stopped chewing the cud, refused fodder and drink, and remained stationary in one place. My friend called in a Vet., who inoculated the unaffected animals and started treating the sick ones. He told me that the disease had broken out in a virulent form, and that the mortality rate was over 90 per cent in spite of treatment. However, on the sixth day of the illness the condition of one of the buffaloes became very bad. Despite all the efforts of the Vet., the ulceration of the mucous membranes of the mouth, nose, eyes etc., continued to increase rapidly, and further treatment was stopped. In this situation I was persuaded by my wife to try homoeopathic treatment. I was reluctant to do so, having no previous experience with the disease or its treatment. I could not find any homoeopathic literature on the subject also. Anyhow, guided by the objective symp-

toms of ulceration of the mucous membranes and the alimentary canal and some information obtained from the Vet, about the pathology and course of the disease, I started the treatment with Kali bich. 30. In two days the disease seemed to be arrested a bit. Then because of a foul and greenish diarrhoea that had set in, I changed the remedy to Merc. sol. 30, and later to Arsenicum 30. for the extreme prostration. One or two doses of Kali phos 200 X were also interposed to combat the malignant condition. As a result of these medicines the physical condition of the animal began to improve visibly from the fourth day, and to the surprise of everyone it recovered completely in one week. It even started giving milk which it had stopped with the illness.

The other buffalo, belonging to my friend, which was still under the Vet's treatment, grew worse every day. On the eleventh day a haemorrhage started from the bowels, which was obviously a bad sign. At this late stage my friend requested me to see if anything could be done with homoeopathic medicines. After eleven days of starvation and the disease progressing unchecked, she was reduced to a breathing skeleton awaiting its end. Merely to oblige my friend and without the least hope of its recovery, I gave a few doses of Merc. cor. 30 for the bloody discharge from the bowels. Bael fruit mixed with rice water was administered by my better and wiser half as a nourishment and also because Bael fruit has a reputation in dysentery. The discharge stopped within a few hours, and there was no further deterioration of her condition. On the third day there were definite signs of improvement as she made efforts at chewing the cud, and in a week's time she was fully recovered. Some days later a dead foetus was removed from her body by the Vet.

During this period the other animals, one by one, all of them duly inoculated, fell a prey to the disease. With the exception of one buffalo, which died, the rest all recovered in a comparatively short time, as they were put under homoeopathic treatment from the start. The routine treatment was a few doses of Aconite on the first signs of illness, followed by Kali bich. 30. If any particular symptoms developed later, they were treated accordingly. The last to recover was a young buffalo which had been standing under a tree in one position for 5 or 6 days. Her eyes, mouth and nostrils were in a terribly ulcerated condition. She was having red coloured blotches over her body every morning, resembling urticaria, which disappeared by midday. This was attributed to her being exposed to a heavy shower of rain which had fallen two days before. Rhus tox. 30 not only cured her of the urticaria but also of the rinderpest. On the third day she was seen moving about and grazing with the other animals.

I may mention here that many years later I came across a reprint of James Moore's monograph on the homoeopathic treatment of animals. It is stated in it that in an epidemic of rinderpest in Holland in 1865, the remedies employed successfully were Arsenicum, Phosphorus, Acid phos., Rhus tox and Sulphur, An official report has also been quoted which recommends Arsenicum, Rhus tox, Merc sol, Ammonium causticum, Terebinth and Merc cor. To this we might add Kali bichromicum, which was found to be very useful in the epidemic of 1949.

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"God and the doctor. We alike adore,
But only when in danger, not before;
The danger o'er both are alike requited,
God is forgotten, and the doctor slighted."

Homoeopathic Treatment for Infectious coryza in Fowls

Dr. G. Bharath Reddy, B.V.Sc., & A.H.,
H.M.D.S., D.H.S (Delhi), D.M. S (Hons).
(Patna)

Introduction :- It is an acute or Chronic disease of Chickens, characterised by nasal discharge, sneezing and swelling or Oedema of the face and less frequently, by lower respiratory tract infection. It is due to Gram-negtive bacteria known as HAEMOPHILUS GALLINARUM.

In the mildest form of infectious Coryza, the birds present a serious nasal discharge, either persistent or of short duration with little or no systemic effect. In the severe types of the disease, Coryza may be complicated by Oedama of the face which may extend, especially in males, to the intermandibular space and the wattles. As the inflammation spreads, the adjacent sinuses become distended with a caseous discharge causing a prominent bulging of the eyes. Other complications are conjunctivitis, tracheitis, bronchitis and the infection of the air sacs.

Mortality ranges from 5 to 50%, but the adverse effect on body weight and egg production may be considerable.

Usefulness :- The usefulness of Natrum Muriaticum studies in Coryza had been done by me 4 years back in a small number of birds i. e. ten in number. Since the number was very limited, the present study was undertaken to find the value of concurrent determinations of Natrum Muriaticum by:

(a) Biochemic tablets.

(b) Homoeopathic dilution.

Forty birds from a private poultry farm, Musheerabad, twenty five from the Institute of Preventive Medicine, Hyderabad and a flock of six hundred birds from Junutula Poultry at Bazarghat constituted the subject for the study. Their ages ranged from five months to one year and belonged to both sexes. The severity of the disease was assessed by the symptoms of Coryza, mortality and post-mortum report from the Veterinary Biological and Research Institute, Hyderabad.

The birds were treated by dilution method in water. In the first instance 10-12 Biochemic tablets of Natrum Muriaticum 6x were dissolved in five litres of drinking water. This was the only water allowed for the birds to drink. Secondly one drachm of Natrum Muriaticum of 6 centessimal potency of Homoeopathic dilution was mixed in ten gallons of drinking water. No. other water was allowed continuously for 3-5 days according to severity.

Results and Comments :

The results of the birds treated are given in table below, for ready reference, about their mortality and recovery.

Sl. No.	Number of birds	Age in months	Medicine	Mortality Before treatment	Mortality After treatment	Remarks
1	40	4-10	Natrum Mur. 6x	3	Nil	Good
2	25	6-12	Natrum Mur. 6x	5	1	Good
3	600	6-13	Natrum Mur. 6x	10	1	Very Good

It is a well known fact that Natrum Muriaticum in either lower dilution of 6x decimal potency or 6 centessimal potency or 1 million centessimal potency works miraculously for coryza in human beings within two to three days of treatment. Hence, this study was taken up in birds as and when the coryza cases were seen. As anticipated the birds reacted very quickly to this treatment, (it costs very much by other conventional methods of treatment.) The results were quite satisfactory and the negligible number of deaths in birds after treatment was due to causes other than Coryza. Besides, they recovered and respond within 3-5 days of the onset of treatment and maintained their normal health. The average cost of treatment worked out to 1 paisa per bird for the whole course. Though there was a little drop in laying, to start with, they later on maintained their production very well.

Hence it is my personal request to all the people, especially attached to poultry farms, to tackle the coryza cases either with Biochemic tablets or with Homoeopathic dilution as these are very cheap ahd show encouraging results. Though the cases studied are still limited, this treatment deserves a trial on a large scale in view of the encouraging results.

Summary :

When the Biochemic tablets are used, they are mixed in a little water at first and then added to the bulk required as per the calculations given. The same method should be used in case of Homoeopathic dilution also. Homoeopathic dilution method encourages the birds to drink more water as this water is very tasty. During treatment no greens should be given to the birds as there is always a possibility of intoducing fresh disease to the birds, and the results are not so encouraging.

Acknowledgement :

I acknowledge the help rendered by Shri Satyanarayana Reddy of Junutula Poultry and Shri Ramloo for their constant encouragement and accepting the task of treatment. Thanks are also due to the officers concerned in disease investigation section of Poultry at Veterinary Biological and Research Institute for their prompt diagnosis as and when required.

Anthroposophical Medicine With Special Consideration Of Cancer Treatment

RITA LEROI M. D. FMH

(Lukas Klinik, Arlesheim, Switzerland)

When you look upon the rocks of your beautiful country, you only see in their forms, colours and consistencies the lifeless part of nature. If, on the other hand, you look at the fields and gardens you do not see only dead matter, but living plant existence, which manifests itself in growth, in the development of ever changing forms and in the capacity to repoduce its own kind. If we compare the animal and the vegetable kingdoms, however, we notice in the former a new stage. Animals are creatures equipped with sense organs, which perceive the outer world in the manifold spectrum of sense impressions. A variety of sensations arise in them in answer to those impressions — they have an inner life and the impulses and desires that originate there lead to purposeful movements and instinctive behaviour.

Man has something of all three kingdoms of nature in him. As he moulds them in accordance with the possibilities of his own being, he lifts himself above them through his spirit. This becomes evident in three ways: his upright walk, his ability to speak and his capacity to think. Through his thinking man is able to penetrate his own inner world, the mysterious place of his own individuality, which he can grasp as a purely spiritual entity.

That which in man we can perceive with the senses, is his physical body, the material substance of which he has in common with the mineral world, but whose form is the expression of his personality, his Ego. In the circulation of the body fluids and in the metabolism the life forces, which also reign in the plant world, reveal themselves. With the animal world we share the senses and the resulting emotionalism. Through the spark of the eternal in us, the spirit, this emotionalism is sublimated to the human soul-life, that area from which love and devotion emanate.

Thus I have sketched the portrait of man as Rudolf Steiner, the founder of Anthroposophy, saw it. He called the four bodily principles of which we spoke 'physical body', 'ether or life body', 'sensation or astral body' and 'Ego'.

Who was Rudolf Steiner?

Rudolf Steiner was born in 1861 in a village near the Hungarian-Croatian border. He studied mathematics, natural science and philosophy in Vienna. In

1890 he moved to Weimar (Germany), where at the Geothe-Schiller Archives he published Goethe's papers on natural science. During this period his first great work, "The Philosophy of Spiritual Activity" came into being. In this fundamental book for the first time fully conscious thinking was shown to be the means by which the Spirit can be comprehended. Gifted with great intelligence, Rudolf Steiner was in command of the knowledge of his time. His well-founded, detailed knowledge in all specialized fields ever and again astonished the scholars and scientists who came into contact with him.

However, for Rudolf Steiner another world was a great deal more real than the physical: the world of the Spirit. He schooled himself systematically to grasp this world through cognition. The methods of his schooling — mainly specific concentration and meditation exercises together with the simultaneous disciplining of thinking, feeling and willing—he later described in his book. "How to Attain Knowledge of the Hgher Worlds". Rudolf Steiner's method for comprehending the spiritual background of the physical world is not one of the old oriental ways, but one more befitting modern Central-European life in the era of natural science. One of Rudolf Steiner's great deeds was to render the spiritual world not out of misty feelings, but in tangible and comprehensible trains of thought. He himself at one time described his work thus: "Anthroposophy is a road of cognition, which wants to lead the spiritual in man to the spiritual in the universe."

Around the turn of the century in Berlin, later in the Goetheanum in Dornach near Basle, as well as on journeys in many countries, Rudolf Steiner built up his lifework in about six thousand lectures and many books and easays. Through his conception of the world, which recognizes the spirit as the creative primary principle and matter as the expression of spiritual laws, all cultural areas were fruitfully influenced and renewed by him. For pedagogy, social science and agriculture, for all the arts, natural science, as well as medicine he gave new impulses which continue to affect these fields today. In addition, he gave far-reaching expositions on Christianity. Rudolf Steiner's greatest desire was to create a modern foundation for the understanding of the laws of destiny and reincarnation. Over and over again did he point out the indestructible individuality of man, which incarnates in one body, lays this body aside at death, in order then — after a period of purely spiritual existence within the sphere of divine beings — to live through a new, self-elected destiny in another body.

Anthroposophical Medicine

Together with the Dutch physician, Dr. Ita Wegman, Rudolf Steiner worked on the extension of medicine, based on spiritual knowledge. Above all, he tried to bridge the gulf existing at that time between pathology and therapy. Man, the image of God, confronts as a microcosm of the outer world, the macrocosm. He bears within himself all kingdoms of nature, and his shape, his organs and physical functions have in the kingdoms of nature surrounding him their detailed correspondence. Sickness, in this view is a disturbance of the interrelation of the vairous bodily principles, which are differentiated by the organs. Every healing process is a restoration of the disturbed balance between the bodily

principles with the aid of substances from nature, which correspond to the diseased organs and their functions. The mineral, plant and animal substances of which anthroposophical remedies consist, are prepared through special pharmaceutical methods in such a way that the spiritual process, out of which they have materialized, is reactivated. They are, so to speak, brought back to the process of "becoming". Thus, with these medicines the damaged organs are restoratively brought into contact with certain substance-processes with which they have a common origin.

Anthroposophical medicine recognizes the splendid achievements of modern natural science; but it also wishes to expand the largely mechanical-technically orientated medicine again into an art of healing, in that it enlightens physical and biological laws from the spiritual point of view. It does not consider its task that of the mechanic, who has to repair machines. Sickness, from its viewpoint, is part of personal destiny, from which man must learn and grow. Naturally, the anthroposophical doctor does everything in his power to help and to heal; decisive for his choice of medicine, however, is the restitution and maintenance of the complete human being.

The manner in which the impulses behind anthroposophical medicine can become effective in pactice could be shown from many aspects. The treatment of cancer will be used here as an example.

What is Cancer?

Since the time of Virchow cancer has been regarded solely as a disease of the cells, in which, through the autonomous, continuous prolific growth of certain cell groups, tissues and organs are destroyed until death occurs. Contrary to this conception of the cell as sole cause, Rudolf Steiner regarded cancer as an illness of the entire organism, in which in the polarity organism-cell, the cell becomes predominant. This concept is widely accepted today. For example, the well-known pathologist, the late Prof. Siegmund, spoke of cancer as a "catastrophy of the form". As Siegmund expressed it; "The tumor withdraws from the regulating mechanism that controls the body as a whole." Today the British cancer researcher Smithers speaks in a similar vein.

How does Cancer arise and why is it becoming more prevalent?

Air, water and our plant and animal food are today spoiled by chemicals. We constantly absorb materials which have been artificailly created and are not part of the previously mentioned equivalent of microcosm-marcrocosm and are, therefore, foreign to the body. Added to this is the overabundance of sense perceptions and sound, colour and movement impressions in our present-day rushed existence. Thus, man is torn, becomes confused. The inner force with which his personality must oppose the impressions and experiences assailing him, is becoming weaker. His capacity for synthesis, his ability to order, to judge values correctly, cannot assert themselves any longer. Correspondingly, the forming, moulding forces of the organism — expressions of the personality's controlling intervention — withdraw and in the organs which are so disposed, the cell principle gains the upper hand. The disposition toward cancer, the illness of our time, is today universal. Whether the disease breaks out in the individual depends upon special organ-damaging factors. — Naturally, the foregoing only touches upon one aspect of the very complicated cancer problem.

Cancer Therapy

Just as the image of man decides the primary attitude of the physician, so the image which he makes for himself of the illness is decisive in his choice of therapy. If he regards cancer solely as a disease of the cells, then he attacks it with the surgeon's knife, radiotherapy and cytostatics. If he regards cancer primarily as an illness of the complete organism, as a weakening of the human form over against the ever present tendency toward cell proliferation, then he will try other paths.

When over fifty years ago Rudolf Steiner was asked for a remely against cancer, he named the mistletoe and gave special, partly very complicated indications for the preparation of mistletoe extracts. During many years of scietnific research in Arlesheim, especially later by Dr. A. Leroi, an effective preparation was developed in the Research Institute HISCIA in Arelehseim (Switzerland) under the name of "Iscador".

Mistletoe (viscum album) of the family Loranthaceae, is a semi parasite and as such cannot grow in the mineral soil; it requires a plant base and exists as a foreign growth mainly on trees. It has a number of qualities in common with cancer: it is parasitic, has primitive formation, autonomous rhythms of development, can increase by means of a kind of "metastase". At the same time, others of its qualities point in a different direction. For example, it only takes from its host water and mineral matter, which cause no damage:—it does not destroy— it follows the laws of dichotomous growth in its own form. In contrast to the specific fermenting metabolism of the tumors, the mistletoe has special "light" metabolism, through which the chlorophyl can maintain itself in the dark; and finally, the mistletoe-bearing branches live longer than the others. Thus, we find qualities in the mistletoe similars to those found in the tumour, but at the same time processes which overcome it. When introduced into the human organism, the mistletoe processes are able to stimulate the body's defense forces against cancer formation.

After the mistletoe had already been introduced into cancer therapy by Rudolf Steiner in 1920, it was proven by Koch in 1954 in experiments with Ehrlich cancer in mice that the entire mistletoe extract on the one hand activates the mesenchyme so as to produce an inflammatory reaction; on the other, that mistletoe extract causes selective damage to tumor cells by way of a dry necrosis. Equally, in 1954 Chernov isolated tumor-inhibiting substances out of viscum album. In 1961 Selawry and Vester were able in animal experiments to show clear cytostatic effects in single and complete fractions of protein, which lay within the range of cytostatics in use today. Buhl announced in 1961 a significant prolongation of the time of survival in mice treated with Iscador before and after operation. Hjelt has now reported on the stimulation of the RES in animal experiments by means of immunologically activated serums after Iscador injections.

Clinical Application of the Mistletoe Preparation "Iscador".

During the past ten years the field of recurrence prophylaxis after operation and irradiation has been worked out in series of experiments. In Munich, Vienna, Hamburg and Basle appropriate treatment was introduced in public hospitals. It was demonstrated that the survival figures in patients receiving an Iscador postoperative treatment improved by twenty to forty percent

A second field is the treatment of precancerous conditions. Here one notices local regression upon treatment with mistletoe, but especially also the favourable general effect of this therapy. It results in the regulation of the low temperatures usually encountered, the improvement in excretion, deepening of sleep. brightening of depressive moods and brings about an increase in initiative power.

The third and very important field in the treatment of inoperable tumors. Even in very progressed stages the mistletoe therapy nearly brings about an alleviation of pain. It is often observed that tumor growth ceased. Further, after a treatment of several months, inoperable tumors show a berrer delimitation and occasionally become operable. In a greater number of cases of cancer of the bladder, where a mutilating cystectomy is especially rejected by younger people, and the usual therapy, including irradiation, only produces poor 5-year results, Iscador therapy could be applied alone. Often the disappearance of histologically certified carcinoma could be proven cystoscopically. Whereas tumors of the urogenital system and the digestive tract usually react positively, the treatment of lung, brain and breast cancer has so far been less successful. Only in the after-treatment of operated and irradiated breast cancer has an improvement in the time of survival been noticeable.

A centre for anthroposophical medicine was founded in Arlesheim (Switzerland). Two clinics exist there — the "Klinisch-Therapeutisches-Institute" and the "Lukas Klinik", the latter specializing in the treatment of tumor patients— as well as the Cancer Research Institut Hiscia and other institutions.

All modern examination methods are applied in the Lukas Clinic and tests for the early recognition of cancer are carried out (Kaelin and crystallization methods). Besides extensive medical and physical treatment, the patients are given atristic therapy, through which the psychic concomitants of their illness are harmoniously influenced. Further, attempts are made through personal conversation to aid patients in the mastery of their destiny.

In conclusion, anthroposophical doctors stand firmly on the basis of medical science. In that they grasp the human being according to body, soul and spirit, however, they wish to return to an art of healing in a more comprehensive sense, an art of healing which can build a rational bridge from pathology to a therapy befitting the full nature of Man.

Case History No. 1 Physician: Dr. R. Leroi

Mrs. Schw.—L. J., born 1933

CARCINOMA OF THE RIGHT OVARY, STAGE IIb

1959, I. : Cesarean section because of threatening rupture of the uterus upon non-entry of the head. Dislocation of a live male infant.
Carcinoma of the right ovary, Stage IIb, with dissemination into peritoneum, resection of right adnexa in aegroto.

Histology: Papillary psammoma cancer of the ovary, tube, ligament, inferior pelvis, parietal peritoneum and bladder serosa.

1959, II. : Irradiation 10' 800 r/o surface dose, radium refused.

III : Aurum 198 100 mC intraperitonally.

1959, II. : Beginning of Iscador treatment.

1959,-
1963 : No symptoms.

1963, VII. : Operation of carcinoma of the left ovary, Stage I.

Histology: Cancerous degeneration of papillary cyctoma of ovary.

Irradiation 1'300 r/o.

1965
1968 } : No symptoms.

EPICRISIS:

The 26-year old, delicate, blond primapara was under great mental strain when, at the time of the Cesarean section, an extensive metastasizing carcinoma of the right ovary was operated in aegroto, then irradiated and treated intraperitionally with radium gold 198. During the postoperative Iscador treatment she remained without further symptoms for 4½ years.

The patient married four years after the first operation. Due to a cancerously degenerated cystadenoma in the remaining left ovary, she had to be operated and then irradiated again. With a continuous, intensive Iscador treatment the patient has remained in the best of general health and is since five years without further symptoms. Time of survival to date 9 years 10 month.

Case History No. 2
Miss F.L., born 1949

Physician: Dr. A. Leroi
Treatment with Iscador since 1962

EWING-SARCOMA OF THE RIGHT LOWER LEG

1962, I. : Six months previously a swelling of the right lower leg was noticed by the 12-year old patient.

Two motnhs later biopsy: Undifferentiated reticulo-sarcoma (Ewing Sarcoma). Amputation was refused.

For a short period Endoxan.

Deep X-ray Theraphie 11'500 r surface dose.

1968 : No symtoms.

EPICRISIS:

This 19-year old patient fell ill with a Ewing sarcoma of the right leg at the age of 12. Amputation was refused. She received short-term Endoxan treatment and deep X-ray therapy. The Iscador treatment was commenced six months after beginning of illness and to date has been continued for a period of 6 years 9 months. After completion of her general schooling the patient learned the trade

of a photo-laboratory assistant and is now working full time as auxiliary nurse. She is free from metastases and the local condition has been stationary for the past seven years.

Case History No. 3

Physician: Dr. R. Leroi

Mr. F.R., born 1930

Treatment with Iscador since 1964

CARCINOMA OF THE BLADDER

1963, IX. : First time bladder pains and haematuria.

1964, I. : Bladder tumor — biopsy.
Histology: Anaplastic high-grade malignant tumor.
Complete cyctectomy as well as cobalt irradiation were refused.

1964, I./ : *In-patient care in Lucas Clinic, Arlesheims*

III. : The 33-year old teacher was in good general health. Extensive lipomatosis, especially on upper part of body. With the exception of measles and scarlet fever with nephritis during childhood, he had never been seriously ill, only often very tired during recent years.
Cystoscopy: Cystitis — fairly compact, but partly rough villous tumor close to sphincter.

Beginning of intensive Iscador therapy with Iscador Q c Ag. St. 5–3 percent every other day; then St. 3, 3, 2, 2, 2, 2 percent 2 percent every other day with intervals of 3-4 days.

1964, VII. : After an Iscador therapy of six months the bladder was inconspicuous — the tumor no longer traceable.

1964 — : During the ensuing four years the patient continued to experience

1968 slight urination difficulties and haematuria. Several cystoscopies showed chronic-inflammatory alterations of the mucous membrane— no further tumor formation occured. A urethral stricture developed, requiring dilation treatment.

EPICRISIS:

The 33-year old, strong, blond patient, who, with the exception of childhood diseases, had been quite healthy, fell ill with an anaplastic carcinoma of the bladder which, because of its proximity to the sphincter, could not be coagulated. After refusing both cystectomy and irradiation, an intensive Iscador therapy was carried out, which caused the disappearance of the tumor within approximately half a year. With continuous treatment over five years the patient has remained free of relapses to date. He is fully able to work in his profession. With this type of tumor and the age of the patient experience has shown the necessity of a continued regular Iscador treatment with gradually diminishing doses.

(Lukas Klinic has requested Dr. P. S. Krishnamurthy to conduct a statistical work with ISCADOR in post operative cases of malignancy in India).

Homeopathy or Allopathy or Naturopathy or Ayurpathy

The Doctor Is Not A Magician

YOU MUST

KEEP YOUR BODY CLEAN
TAKE SUFFICIENT EXERCISE
NOT - OVER EAT
CHOOSE YOUR FOOD WISELY

And if by neglect or accident, anything goes wrong,
Consult your Doctor immediately and OBEY HIM

Nor is the Dry Cleaner A Magician

YOU MUST

CHOOSE YOUR CLOTHES WISELY
WEAR THEM DISCREETLY
STORE THEM COMFORTABLY
NOT ALLOW THEM TO BECOME HEAVILY SOILED
AND IF THEY BECOME STAINED, SEND THEM FOR CLEANING IMMEDIATELY BECAUSE STAINS LIKE ANY ILLNESS BECOME OBSTINATE WITH AGE

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THE PLACE OF AETIOLOGICAL PRESCRIBING IN ASTHMA

DR. JOHANNA BRIEGER, LONDON.

The case that comes to us through diverse channels, having already been treated along conventional lines presents many problems. The natural history of the disease has been modified by antispasmodic possibly antihistamine or sedative medication and in more recent times by steroid therapy. The use of the first two leads to considerable distortion of the pattern of attacks both as regards severity and timing, which is after all the aim of that form of treatment. It is this particular aspect which presents the physician engaged in homoeotherapeutics with great difficulties, depriving him of the usual data which lead to the diagnosis of the Similimum. The need therefore for another approach arises. Perhaps it should be mentioned here that it is my practice to allow the patient to continue the use of his previously prescribed drugs, always provided that they have been found to be at least partially useful. Were I in complete command of the situation or had the patient under my supervision in hospital, I should probably act differently, but the circumstances of my practice are such that distance intervenes between the patient and myself and precludes my availability in emergency situations. This procedure is not approved of necessarily by all homoeopathic physicians, nor am I mentioning it as a method of choice but as one which is dictated by the situation. It works and the fact that it works is shown in the patient's conduct. As soon as he feels better and gains confidence, he drops of his own accord drugs which he had found useful in the past, and within a shorter or longer time the patient is in fact on full homoeopathic treatment. The type of case which presents the greatest difficulties and where a very guarded prognosis as to the efficacy of homoeopathic treatment should be given are those where prolonged steroid therapy has been or is still being given. In both these instances the difficulties are almost insurmountable. Though the patients occasionally respond moderately well, the results on the whole are poor. A great deal of work still remains to be done here.

No matter how poor the memory, most people given time for reflection remember the circumstances which surrounded the first attack of asthma, or in the case of children, parents are usually in no doubt as to what happened the first time. If nothing of any significance preceded the first attack, it is well worth while going backwards into the more or less recent past. For disease, shock, fright, severe psychological disturbance may have been a predisposing factor responsible for the development of asthma at a later date. Arnica Montana is the remedy of choice in cases where physical trauma of any severity preceded the onset of disease. Similarly Opium is indicated where severe shock or fright was experienced prior to the onset of spasmodic dyspnoea. The next group of remedies fall into those which are thought of for conditions following emotional stress and strain. The patient who bears up well under considerable wear and tear, be it

at home, be it at work, who does not break down when everyone else falls by the wayside, who, to express it another way, keeps a stiff upper lip, but who suddenly after weeks or months loses grip and becomes ill with whatever it might be, that patient's homoeopathic remedy is Natrum Muriaticum. Similarly a patient who has suffered great grief, usually through loss of a loved one, will require Ignatia Amara, and another type of patient for much the same reason will respond to Acidum Phosphoricum. The other criteria which lead to the prescription of these remedies must of course be present and will confirm their choice. It is interesting that the drugs which are used in the conventional treatment of asthma don't seem to interfere with *marked* constitutional traits. Sometimes panic states supervene in patients who have been taking Ephedrene or like drugs over a considerable time; similarly a state of lethargy or relative lethargy is found where antihistamine preparations have been given. It is usually fairly easy to distinguish between those drug induced states and the patient's own behaviour under various conditions of stress and strain. The other group of remedies relates to illnesses which preceded the onset of asthma. They can be grouped into two main classes: the specific illness, chiefly childhood illnesses, where the nosode relating to the disease is the remedy of choice, a factor which must not be overlooked and which would lead to the choice of another remedy in the cutting short of suppression of the normal course of the disease with an antibiotic. There Thuja Occidentalis is to be considered. Similarly this would be used when various prophylactic immunisations or vaccination had been carried out in the immediate or relatively recent past, whether the procedure itself was followed by ill effects or not. The second class contain all these cases where asthma follows repeated infections of the respiratory tract, where each cold goes, as the patient says "to the chest", and is immediately followed by severe spasmodic breathing and the typical set of symptoms which constitute the asthmatic syndrome. Three remedies stand out as being of great use there. Tuberculinum Bovinum, Bacillinum and again Thuja. Whereever there is a family history or a contact history of tuberculosis. Tuberculinum Bovinum would again be the remedy of choice. If the history is simply one of one attack of bronchitis following another at ever shortening intervals in the absence of other particular prescribing indications, Bacillinum or Thuja come to mind. In other words, etiology determines the prescription.

Lastly one cannot write even a short paper on such a profound condition as asthma without mentioning the place and use of the constitutional remedy. Whereever it is possible to sort the threads, that is disentangle the symptoms produced by drugs from those due to the disturbed vital force, the finding of a consititutional remedy is in principle possible. In practice many patients appear to be so depleted or exhausted after repeated attacks of asthma that there is a lack of mental symptoms, which are a necessary part without which the remedy can only be surmised.

Thus it is clear that knowledge of the side effects of drugs is necessary. Only then can a homoeopathic physician proceed to a critical survey of his patient with a view towards selecting the remedy. Often the homoeopathic evidence is so distorted that the Similimum cannot be found along the usual lines; and what I have come to speak of as etiological prescribing becomes the method of choice. A clearer symptom picture will arise as the patient drops his previous drugs and homoeotherapeutics can then proceed along its usual lines.

HOMOEOPATHY IN EYE DISEASES

Dr. B. K. PHATAK D.O. (Oxon), MBBS. (Bom.)
(Retired) Eye Surgeon, Sarojini Devi Hospital

It was in 1925 that I became acquainted with Homoeopathy. My wife was suffering from Post Partum Pleurisy and this would not yield to any allopathic drugs prescribed by all the famous physicians like Dr. Deshmukh, Bhadkamakar of Poona and Miraj. When they gave up all hopes, the late Dr. G. D. Apte of Poona cured her with Homoeopathic drugs. From that time I am looking pointedly at Madam Homeopathy but I have found her a very exacting lady. We have to take the history correctly, look at the cause, and find out what actual diagnosis is and then hunt Kent and Boger Boeninghauusen. Anyway I am giving actutl cases treated by me:—

Eales' Disease:—This is such an important disease that in the last International Conference of Opthalmology, held in Delhi, various Eye surgeons one after the other belonging to all the countries in the world said definitely that there is no cure for it. Of course a German Surgeon said that if we could Lasser and seal off the break in the retinal vessels there would be cure. Of course he could not guarantee about other breaks appearing in the vessels in the future. In this there is intraocular hemorrhage due to the break in the retinal vessels and this hemorrage does not absorb very often. If at all it absorbs then again there is a fresh hemorrahage and this goes on till the eye gets blind. This usually happens in young people and you can therefore understand the tragedy of the whole thing. This unfortunate man is blind for the whole of his life.

I have treated successfully a few cases. I will quote the very first case:

In 1944 a young man appeared in my Clinic. He came from Poona a student of Fergusson College in M.A., History—one eye lost from birth due to some accident and he was carrying on with only 1 eye. 1½ years back prior to his coming to me he suddenly went blind, in Poona. He went to the local Eye Surgeon, Dr. Patwardhan. He diagnosed it very correctly and prescribed the usual treatment for the same. For 6 months this was tried and then as nothing happened he went to Bombay and put himself under the treatment of famous surgeons like Col Duggan, Dr. Chitnis and others. He was being treated for one full year without any benefit. In fact, at the end of the year, Col Duggan called him and told him that there was no use treating him and as he has gone blind he should not waste any more money but join a blind school. On that he left B bay and came to me. My findings were the same, that he had Eales' disease and I asked him point blank whether he would like to continue the same treatment allopathically or whether he would allow me to try Homeopathy. On his agreeing, I took his main symptoms. He was delicately built, sensitive, liked cold water to drink.

This young man who was completely dependent on his brother all along has got a small job and is doing it nicely with self respect and honour.

These are the two typical cases which have been brought back to useful work after facing a terrible future. There are others whom I will not quote.

Conjunctivitis:—Sometimes this is very annoying. It will not yield to ordinary medicine. I have found Sulphur 30 useful and also Arg Nit 30. Of course according to the symptoms.

Meibomean Cysts:—If we catch them early right in the stage when the pus has not yet formed Pulsatilla is practically specified. In my early practice a College girl accused me of doing some magic because she could not understand how her eye so very painful at 5 P.M. the previous evening could be practically painless in the morning at 9.

When pus has formed of course Silicia is indicated.

Intraocular hemorrhage due to trauma of 2-3 months standing usually resolve after Arnica.

Cataract:—At present I am trying to treat these cases. If caught right in the beginning when the vision has not deteriorated to less than 6/60 usually Succus Cinerarea Maritima eye drops or Catrins made by a Delhi Firm is used locally and Cal. Flour, Silicia or Secale corn all in very low potencies according to the symptoms have proved of great use. I shall be able to report after 2-3 years more about this dread disease.

I have been able to stop the worsening of a case Retinitis pigmentosa—wife of a doctor friend about 15 years back and she is retaining her useful vision. I gave Puls 200 and latterly 1000. Of course one swallow does not make summer.

Dacryocystitis:—In this of course, Puls, Silicia etc. play a very great part One case I must quote. This was a boy of 11 years. There was pus in the sac and it would not yield to medications. A Dacrycystectomy operation was done by me. After 3 months again pus formed in the sac and another operation under ether anasthesia carefully removed the periosteum of the near by bones. Again after 3 months pus was seen in the sac area. I could not understand why after such a careful handling of the case pus should still form. This case was referred to Ear, Nose, Throat specialist who after taking careful X-ray could not come to any definite reason. Any way they were ready for the 3rd operation but one Dr. Krishna Murthy gave him Fluoric acid 1 m and that did the trick and in 2-3 doses the whole thing closed up. I had not thought of Fluoric Acid. But then I learnt a lesson and now I am taking Fluore Acid also into consideration when treating Dacryocystitis.

Homorrhage and one or two symptoms more which plainly pointed to Phosphorus, which was given in 30 potency after giving a dose of Nux Vomica 30 the previous night to take away the effect of the allopathic drugs he was taking. On his return after 4 days I was surprised to find that he could count fingers at 3 feet distance which he could not do even when close to his eyes before. Anyway to cut matters short in 2 months he made an astounding recovery of the vision to 6/9 corrected by glasses to 6/6. He was given again Phos 30 in the middle and a dose of Bacillinum 1000, in the interval of two months. After this he remained here and whenever there was any hemorrhage which was significantly small it would clear up with Phos 200. In fact I gave him one packet of Phos 200 to take when he felt that he was going to get the hemorrhage. He was completely free from hemorrhage and after an year he continued his studies for M.A., then for LL.D. and passed them both. Then he got married and has two children and has a large legal practice in Nanded where he has built a nice house also. What a change from joining the blind school. And all this was done with the aid of a few Homoeopathic pills.

The second case is a recent one and is still being carefully watched by me. Six months back a young engineering graduate came to me referred by another doctor friend. This young man developed this about a year back, in the beginning the right eye and then his left eye got affected. He was in the local Sarojini Devi Hospital under an able eye surgeon in his wards for over 4 months and as nothing could be done he was discharged. On coming to me on 27.1.68 he had vision in the right 6/12 and left eye counting fingers at 1 foot. His History was:—

Mr. V.J.C. age 25.

1. Had malaria on and off for ten years till he was 17 and was treated with Quinine and other allopathic medicines.
2. Vaccinated 4 times. Last vaccination 2 years back.
3. Father died of cancer at the age of 35.
4. Chilly.
5. Solitude worse.
6. Closes windows.
7. Hemorrhage in the eye. Right to left.
8. Worried about future.

23.1.68 Thuja 30 three doses were given.

31.1.68 Nat Mur 30 two doses.

and after this Phos 30 was given and on 12 2.68 his left eye vision shot to 6/9 i.e. nearly normal.

After this he has been seeing me regularly. I have given him Phos 200 and Bacillinum 200 occasionally.

On 9.10.68 he again got a small attack of hemorrhage after straining himself physically and Bry 200 three doses set him right.

I gave him also Carcinocin 200 one dose. After this he had a reaction of headache which has been controlled by Nux Vom 200 and 1000. Carcinocin was given because of the history of his father dying of Cancer.

Blood-Sugar Estimations With Oral Anti-Diabetics In Homoeopathy

By Dr. P. S. KRISHNAMURTY, B.A., M.H., M.D.S., D.H.T. (USA):
P.C.H. (USA), (Glasg.), Diploma in Homoeopathy (Germany & Paris).
Author: O. A. N. Provings & Delegate, International Research Council,
Hanoever, 1966.

There is a good deal of mention in the homoeopathic literature about the efficacy of homoeopathic drugs in reducing blood sugar, but the published information has not been properly assessed with scientific experimentation in Homoeopathy. It is very interesting that Dr. Gutman, President of International Homoeopathic Research Council, has taken the research work of blood-sugar estimations with homoeopathic drugs, Phlorizin and Sygizium, in the recent research council meeting held in New Delhi in the year 1967 during the sessions of the International Homoeopathic League. About a decade back, when Dr. Jaisoorya was ill, it was a problem to get his blood sugar under control with homoeopathic medicines. When it was suggested to him about the efficacy of Phlorizin, he immediately requested the author to get the medicine. As the medicine was not available in India, M/s. A. Nelson & Co., London, had kindly supplied and Phlorizin did some good in his condition. The author requested Dr. Thomson Walker to try the drug in the R.L.H. Hospital, London, for the problematic diabetics and some useful work has been reported. In the Boericke Materia Madica there is a mention about the glucocidal principle of Phlorizin. "Phlorizin: (A substance discovered in the fresh bark of the Apple, Pear, Cherry and Plum) C_{21} H_{24} O_{10} Solution, Trituration. Clinical — Diabetes. Herpes preputialis, Intermittent fever.

Clinical — Diabetes. Herpes preputialis, Interemittent fever.

Characteristics: Phlorizin exists in fine, silky four-sided, colourless needles, soluble in water. It has a better and slighly astringent taste, and has been used in old-school practice as a remedy for intermittent fever, and whilst being administered for this it has produced glycosuria. This observation has led to its successful use by homoeopaths in cases of diabetes. Successes with the 3x and 6 have been reported. A patient to whom it was given by Burnett accused him of having given him a *preparation of apples.* The man discovered it because it produced herpes along the dorsum of the penis, an effect which invariably occurred whenever he ventured to eat apples. V. Mering (H.W. XXIV. 535- produced glycosuria in dogs with phlor, but if Syzvg. was given simultaneously with Phlor, no glycosuria appeared."

One hundred diabetics are selected for this work in different age groups both men and women. Fasting blood sugar estimations have been done before and one hour after starting the medicine. Phlorzin in c.c. potency every 10 minutes one dose, 6 doses and the blood was examined after the 6th dose, i.e. one hour. The qualitative urine analysis for sugar was also taken before starting the medicine, just to find out as to how many patients were having sugar in the urine,

but quantitative estimation of urine sugar was not done. Averages of the results have been tabulated. The test followed is Follon's Wu tube method according to which fasting normal level is 80-120 mg. Post lunch 120-180 mg. The investigations on all patients are conducted in fasting hours The following tables give a bird's eye view of the results:—

TABLE No. 1

No. of patients.	Age group.	Diabetic history.	Urine sugar.	Blood sugar B. medication.	B. S. after 1 hour
60	40-50 yrs.	5 yrs.	1½-2%	200 mg.	120 mg.

TABLE No. 2

30	60-70 yrs.	15-20 yrs.	2–3%	250 mg.	150 mg.

TABLE No. 3

10	40-55 yrs.	5 yrs.	Nil	200 mg.	120 mg.

I thank Dr. M. K. Sandozi, Professor of Pathology, Hyderabad, and his assistant, Mr. Roshan, for the valuable assistance rendered in the work. I express my gratitude to Col. D. S. Raju, M.P., ex-Dy. Minister for Health, Government of India, for allowing the work in his Hospital, Nethaji Subhas Healthtorium, Rajahmundry, and helping the project. M/s. A. Nelson & Co., has kindly supplied the drug for the work through Dr. Gutman.

Thoughts for Reflection:..

1. Can it be said that the glucocidal principle of Phlorizin in crude form is still present in 6.c potency?
2. The utility of organotrophism in the homoeopathic drugs in the cases of emergency where the seemingly indicated drug fails to help, or there are no valuable symptoms to match a similimum.
3. How to explain the homoeopathic law of Similars here if it is said that there is no glucocidal principle in 6.c potency. Even if it were so, how can the drug give quick response to all the patients without being similar?

This experiment clearly shows the quick action of the homoeopathic drug.

It is preposterous to say that there is a drug in Homoeopathy for a disease and it is more so in the case of diabetes. Nevertheless, it will be useful to rely on the specific homoeopathic drugs which have got definit organotrophism on the sugar metabolism in the management of diabetes in Homoeopathy. Meticulous miasmatic approach in the heriditary diseases will open new dimensions in the treatment of Diabetes in Homoeopathy.

(This work is done for Dr. Gutman for presentation in the I.R.C. Meeting in Paris. Since the League was postponed to 1969, it is presented to the Souvenir of 17th A.I.H.M. Conference in Hyderabad, 1968, with the approval of Dr. Gutman).

Experience of George Bernard Shaw with Homoeopathy, and Observations of Mark Twain on Homoeopathy.

CONTRIBUTED BY DR. D. LAKSHMINARAYANA

(Extracts from Hesketh Pearson's "Bernard Shaw — His life and personality").

"On another occasion it seemed as if he (Shaw) night be seriously incapacitated and then he was treated by a well known unregistered doctor and ex pianist Raphael Roche, to whom he sent me in 1919 and who cured me of malaria and dysentry inside 6 months. Shaw developed what was known to the medical profession as a hydrocele, an extremely inconvenient and unpleasant sort of localished dropsy. It did not hurt, medical friends assured him, that it could be dealt with by a very simple operation and that is was positively indecent of him to go about with such a disfigurement when its removal was so easy. But on reading up the subject Shaw found that the operation was one of the mechanical kind consisting of boring a hole over the dropsical region Since it was an easy and simple thing for the surgeon it was perhaps natural for him to conclude that it was equally easy and simple for Shaw. But it seemed that the same might be said of a Bayonet Thrust. According to the books there was much more diversity of opinion as to the operation than his medical friends had been taught in the course of their training. It was suggested that as the operation did no cure and had to be repeated over and over again as the dropsical condition recurred, a speculative antiseptic injection of iodine might follow the tapping. Also the only radical operation was excision of the sac or the gland. It so happened that Shaw had underwent the simpler operation. It was much more distressing and disabling than the Doctors thought, and the condition recurred.

Hesketh Pearson, gives the next part of the Drama in Shaw' own words.

"On this evidence it did not seem to me (Shaw) that I could as a sane man allow myself to be coopted in the proposed manner expecially as I was aware that nature has a therapy of her own. However I exhibited my misfortune to an osteopath. He noted that the gland most nearly concerned was not quite normal, and warned me with a somewhat grave expression, that if it became painful, I should have to do something about it. And indeed it presently began to blacken rather ominously and to protest uncomfortably against being disturbed in any way.

Here was a rare opportdnity for one of my therapeutic experiments. I know that Mr. Raphael Roche claimed that chronic malignant conditions are amenable

to treatment by drugs in infinitesmal doses. I challenged him to try his hand on my hydrocele. He accepted the challenge without hesitation; and for some weeks or perhaps less I everyday solemnly put on the tip of my tongue a grain or two of some powered sugar which he gave me.

Mr. Rolhe won the game whether by luck or cunning I know not. All I can say is that the appearance of the gland became less threatening and that the hydrocele suddenly discharged itself without notice. Fortunately I was in bed at that time. Twice afterwards it discharged a blob of transparent lymph. And that was the last of it. My return to healthy normality was complete and though many years have elapsed there has never been the slightest recurrence.

"Now Harley Street would certainly have claimed this as a cure if it had treated a case with similar results. As Mr. Roche who denounces Harleian practice as lethal, treated it, the street will no doubt contend that the relation of his treatment to my care was one of pure coincidence. I can only state facts as they occured and confess that I prefer Mr. Roche's pleasant coincidences to distressing operations that admittedly do not care."

Mr. Pearson also states that Mr. Roche had a discussion with Sir Almroth Wright and Shaw and mentioned that he had cured certain diseases which every orthodox specialist consideed incurable. Wright expressed complete incredulity. Roche offered to produce evidence and suggested that Wright should personally examine the case. Wright pooh-phooed the offer; Shaw remonstrated with him.

"Look Here" exclaimed Wright, "the thing is absurd an impossible; let me put it this way. Would you, Shaw, trouble to get out of your chair if I called from the next room. 'Do come in here and see what I have done —I have turned a pint of tea leaves into pure Gold"?

'Certainly I would' replied Shaw.

There is a principle which is a bar against all information, which is proof against all arguments, and which cannot fail to keep a man in everlasting ignorance — that principle is contempt prior to investigation." Herbert Spencer.

Mark Twain on Homoeopathy:

Mark Twain is the darling of American literature and one of the few most lovable literary figures of all time. The transition from Shaw to Mark Twain is easy because both were very keen observers of human nature and nobody however eminent could humbug them by dogma.

In his book "One Million Bank Note and other New Stories," the last piece is a review of a book under the caption "A Magestic Literary Fossil" and is a review of an old Medical Treatise called "Dictionary of Medicine" by Dr. James of London, assisted by Boswell's Dr. Samuel Jhonson published in 1845 at the time of rebellion of 1845.

Let Twain speak, "If this book had been sent against the Pretender's troops, there probably would'nt have been a survivor. In 1861 this deadly book was still working the cemetries — down in Virginia. For three generations and a half it had been going quietly along enriching the earth with its slain.

Phlebotomy, Venesection — Terms to signify bleeding — are not often heard in ourday because we ceased to believe that the best way to make a bank or a body healthy is to squander its capital; but in our author's time the physician went round with a hatful of lancets on his person all the time and took a hack at every patient whom he found still alive. He robbed his patients of pounds and pounds of blood at a single operation.

There is no harm in trying to cure a headache — in our day, because you will still live to tell the tale. A century or so ago the typical procedure to treat a Headache is described as follows "order venesection n the arms, the application of Leeches to the vessels of his nostrils, forehead and temples and as also to those behind his ears. Likewise prescribed the application of cupping glasses with sc amotomy to his back. If any surgeon skilled in arteriotomy had been present he would have ordered that operation also" I (Mark Twain looked for arteritomy in this same dictionery found the definition. "The opening of an artery with a view of taking away blood." Here was a person being bled in the arms, forehead, nostrils, back, temples and behind the ears and not satisfied with this, the physician wanted to open an artery, with a view to inserting a pump probably. The book complains that notwithstanding these precautions, the patient died. Now that we know the treatment for relieving a headache, it is no trouble to infer that if he wanted to comfort a man with a stomach ache, he disembowlleed him.

Mark Twain concludes the review as follows: "Let us close this review with a sample or two of the earth quakes which the old time doctor used to introduce into his patient when he could find room. Under this head, we have "Alexanders Golden Antidote" which is good for — well pretty much everything. It is probably the old original first patent medicine. It is built as follows "Take of Afarabocca, Henbane, carpobalsamua each two drams and a half; of cloves, opium, Myrt, cyperus each of two drams and a ralf and so on to over 50 other items which include pure gold, pure silver, pearl not perforated, Saphire, Emerald, and Jasper stones".

Serve with a shovel! No, One might expect such an injunction after such formidable preparation, but it is not so. The dose recommended is "the quantity of a Hazel-Nut" only that; it is because there is no much jewellery in it, no doubt.

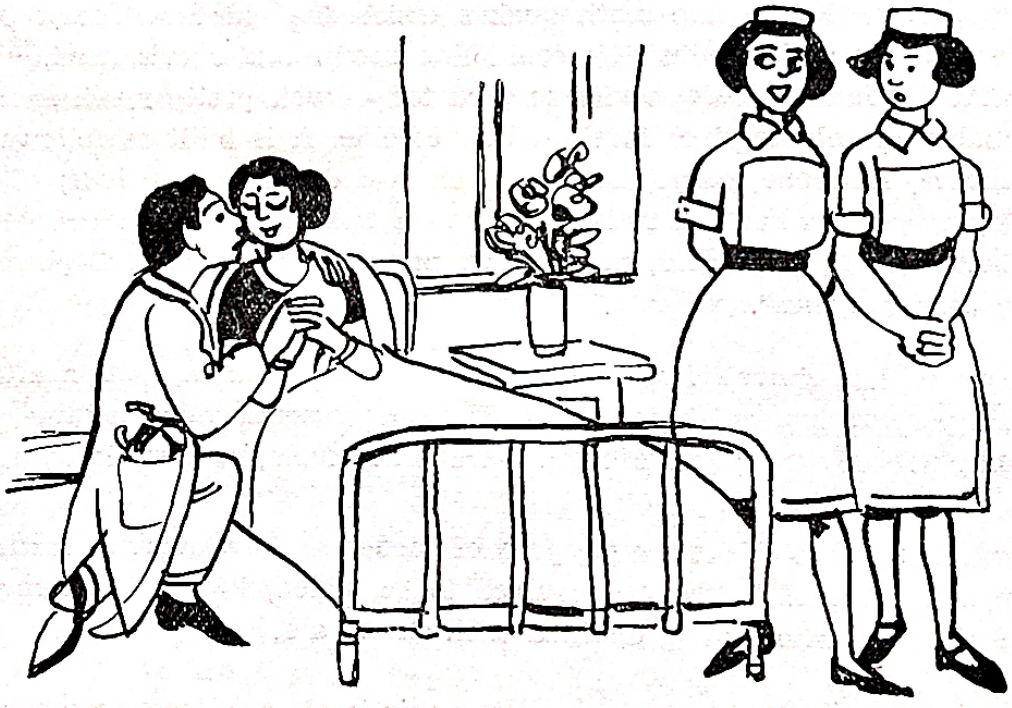
Aque Limacum:—Take a great peck of garden snails a quart of earth worms and here a number of herbs are required to be added, then goose dung, sheep dung and then the whole thing distilled with strong ale.

Then: the book does not say whether this is all one dose, or whether you you have a right to split it and take a second chance in case you live. Also the book does not seem to specify what ailment it was for; but it is of no consequence, for of course that would come out on the inquest. Upon looking further, I find this formidable nostrum is good for raising Flatulencies in the stomach. So it would seem that when our progenitors chance to swallow a sign, they emptied a sewer down their throats, to expel it.

When you reflect that your own father had to take such medicines as above and that you would be taking them today yourself, but for the introduction of Homoeopathy, which forced the old school doctor to stir round and learn something of a rational nature about his business, you may honestly feel grateful that Homoeopathy survived the attempts of allopathists to destroy it, even though you may never employ any physician but an allopath while you live.

Referring to the old time Giants of Medicine Mark Twain says "whereas if Galen should appear among us today, he would not know our medicines, he would not know our practice and the first time he tried to introduce his own, we would hang him.

But if Hahnemann were to come back today what will happen? To quote Sir John Weir, Physician to H.M. Queen Elizabeth "And yet there was one great physician of the past who, were he to come back to earth today, could take up his work as he left off. He would find new and exciting developments — possibilities — confirmations but the essentials would be absolutely the same, because based on law."



"Psychiatry in Practice"

THE VERSATALITY OF HOMOEOPATHY

GEORGE RUSSEL HENSHAW, M.D.

Montclair, New Jersey.

In any review of case histories of the seriously ill, completely studied by present day methods, including numerous laboratory findings, there is reason to take a broad view of the pathology that is wide-spread throughout the physiology of these individuals. Chronic illness does not arise from a single offending agent, although in some cases it may, but the overwhelming majority occurs from one incomplete recovery on another, resulting from a multiplicity of offending agents, until their physiology is ill from a complicated pathological structure of great magnitude.

In attempting to turn back this pathology, it can be undertaken in a step-by-step methodical manner, but it is essential to arrive at the cause of each complication. In other words, a detection of the most offending agent must first be determined, before treatment is instituted. The patient will usually respond to this method by experiencing some sense of relief, and the more fully the treatment is managed and persisted in by further determination of the offending causes, with the full cooperation of the patient, the greater will be the results. Only cases of irreversible illness will fail to respond with some degree of satisfaction, and even these should experience relief.

The primary cause of disease is offending agents, whether single or multiple and most of these may be classified as toxic substances. They are all foreign to living cells and will affect the cells deleteriously. These toxins will precede an illness in an otherwise normal individual. Toxins may be a simple virus, the result of a bacterial infection, antigens of many kinds, metabolites of auto genetic origin, or toxins of any variety from any source.

Another source of increasingly encountered poison is the wide-spread release of substances from the external environment brought on by the use of pesticides and radioactive fallout from bomb testing. This latter source of poison is creating a dramatic hazard to life of all kinds, including man. The poisons appear as pollutants in the air, soil and water. They are known to be harmful, even when diluted to trace levels that are infinitesimal, and have been measured to parts of one to one billion or less. Some will disappear rather quickly. Some will become immobilized or decay to harmless substances. Orders will last in toxic form for long periods. High dilutions, too, even to the slightest trace level of persistent pollutants, are no guarantee of safety, for they can concentrate at irregular times and places due to the elements in which they are harbored.

The chief chemical in the pesticide group is Chlorophenothane, better known as DDT. It is long-lasting, easily detected, and by far the most widely used and it is toxic on a board scale to animals as well as man. It was introduced as a pesticide only a quarter of a century ago and it can be detected in the air of cities and in remote corners of the earth. It is found everywhere and especially in the fatty tissues of man and animals. There is evidence that it is spread over the earth by wind and water in much the same pattern as radioactive fallout, even though not injected high in the atmosphere by an explosion. It has a low solubility in water. The upper limit is about one part per billion, but plants and animals will concentrate it from their food, that is, from one feeding to another, for it is highly absorbable in fat tissue. It is extremely stable, hence the repeated spraying causes it to accumulate in soil and water basins. One area of marsh land in particular that has been sprayed every season for the last twenty years was found to have a residue in the upper layers of soil ranging up to 32 lbs. per acre. It has been known to concentrate in animals from plants in a spectacular manner, as from water containing one part per billion to plankton containing .04 part per million, to minnows containing one part per million, and the species of gull that feeds on the minnows will contain as high as 75 parts per million in its tissues. There is likelihood that a continuation of this food would result in death of the species and it has been found that even lower concentrations will inhibit reproduction.

Research has proven the rapid dissemination of these materials throughout the world. Strontium 90, the radioactive fallout from nuclear bomb explosions, can encircle the earth in fifteen to twenty- days.

These fast-accumulating pollutants are mentioned to show the changes that are coming into the everyday environment of all life, from plant to animal to man, and the need, for natural physiological adjustment in their resistance for survival. If resistance cannot be maintained, then it becomes a health measure creating new problems, especially in individuals with previous anomalies.

To overcome the innumerable conditions of disease entities that will arise from all of these toxicities and of their various sub-divisions, requires a system of medicine which is extraordinarily and universally versatile in its nature. Drugs must be capable of counteracting the reactive substance that produces the illness. They must be in numbers great enough for single selectivity correctly to influence illness that may develop from all of the various toxicological exposures. They must be reliable and dependable for arresting the condition in which they have a reputation of curing. For this the homeopathic materia medica, with its great volume of proven remedies, is an ideal repository from which to make a therapeutic selection of a special drug needed for any particular disease.

When a case is undertaken which proves to be most difficult to prescribe for, whether it is, or becomes complicated, great care should be exercised in the selection of remedies throughout the course of treatment and especially at the start of therapy in order to avoid unnecessary delay in recovery. At the begin-

ning of treatment a serum remedy-diagnosis should be made, otherwise it is impossible to differentiate the finer details of remedy behavior in the individual patient. By using this method of evaluation, the prescriber can have a preview of individual drug reactions to as many remedies and potencies as would seem appropriate in a given case.

It has been found that drugs in homeopathic preparations examined with various sera will respond in strengths from the tincture to the sixth decimal dilution or higher. The potency range for serium testing can be varied up to any desired strength, and for a thorough and complete flocculation examination there should be included at least three strengths of each remedy in each test, such as the tincture and the third and sixth decimal dilutions. The higher the dilution of any remedy producing a flocculation, the more specific the indication will be as a therapeutic agent. A sixth decimal reaction is highly desirable but it is not always possible to select a remedy that will respond in the sixth dilution, at least not without exploring the whole range of all homeopathically prepared therapeutic agents.

Reactions in the third and fourth, decimal dilutions are not so rare and they are responsive and dependable therapeutically, providing they are negative to other sera. While a reaction is more common in the third dilution than in the sixth decimal, it is still necessary to make a very thorough search of the materia medica in order to find the remedy which will give this reaction.

The tinctures have proven to be highly interesting in their reactions Many will flocculate. The distinction is found in their response to different sera. The reactions will be heavy, light, or not at all, with the various sera. Some will react with most sera either as heavy or light. Some will react only occasionally and there are others that have not reacted at all in the limited number of tests performed. Those that react commonly with a heavy flocculation have been prescribed, and usually with good results. Most of these remedies have responded better in treatment when the potency has been raised to the third or sixth decimal. The frequency of dosage may be every two hours, once or twice daily, or one dose in several days depending on the nature of the case. Those drugs that react only occasionally, are considered more specific and the results are correspondingly good, especially when prescribed in potencies above the tincture.

In the concentrated drug strengths great care must be exercised to assure that the reaction is not a direct chemical precipitate, as will frequently be the case with the heavy metal drugs. An example is *Zincum muriaticum.* This in as high as the third decimal dilution will form, with the serum, zinc albuminate and also in the fourth dilution when the solvent is slightly acid.

The mere fact that many homeopathic drugs in tincture strength will produce a flocculation with one serum with variations in the intensity of their response to different sera, gives ample proof of the validity of action of these drugs and adds new understanding to drug serum behavior Experience shows that as the scale of potentization is raised, fewer remedies will flocculate. This

greatly narrows the field of selected remedies for a more effective prescription and helps to prove the soundness of the homeopathic principle of medicine as derived through the process of diluting the remedy by trituration or solution and succussion, for better therapeutic effect.

For further consideration, additional experimenting is needed to prove whether or not these many tincture reactions on the serum are caused by the same toxic substance or by a number of other offending substances that have infiltrated the individual serum from preceding causes. If these different remedies are responding to one toxin, it is a demonstration of how more than one choice of a remedy can be effective in promoting a cure. This has always seemed to be a reasonable possibility, even though some are more effective than others. In other words the choice of only one exact remedy for the treatment of a given case may not be so critical but perhaps one of several that have a close similarity and one of these may be nearly as effective as another, especially when prescribed in the lower potencies.

Then, too, there may be different toxicities that have become absorbed into the individual serum with only one outstanding toxin that is producing the most recent disturbance to the physiology, then it is possible that each remedy in tincture that responds may be a specific for a particular toxin, in the same manner in which an antibody is a counterpart to a specific bacterium and no other. In this way, then, one of the many reacting remedies will be the most critical for the most recent condition and this one, should be detected by the stronger tincture response, or by a reaction in a higher decimal dilution. The remedy selected should, of course, also have a close similarity to the most recent symptomatology.

While on the subject of tinctures with their multiple responses to the same and different sera, as well as reactions of the higher dilutions, there should be a clarification by means of a chemical or a chemico-physical analysis, proving that these remedies are not flocculating with some normal substances of the serum, but instead to the poisons or other elements foreign to the serum. If some of the normal substances of the blood,, such as enzymes that run into enormous numbers, or minerals, or vitamins in excess, should be causing a flocculation with certain drugs;; then giving the remedy that produced the flocculation could be harmful. As a result of these findings it has been a general rule not to prescribe a remedy which causes a consistent or constant flocculation with all sera.

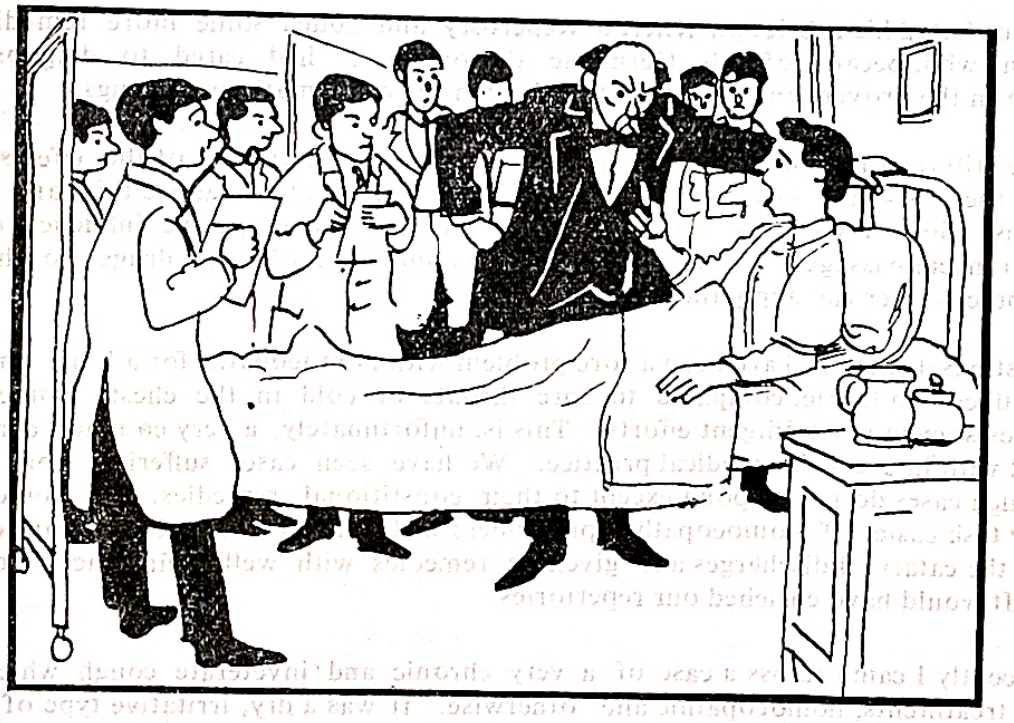
The fact that drugs in tincture will frequently respond to serum examinations, as they have been found to do, greatly increases an unexplored field for drug investigation. In addition, it will increase the confidence of all homeopathic physicians everywhere, in their prescribing, who will interest themselves in these reactions. There are, however, many drugs having similar symptoms in the materia medica, so numerous that it is not too difficult to find a comparison to the patient's symptomatology and when they are visualized by a test they become strongly convincing.

In the average practice of medicine, the physician will examine the patient, list all of his symptoms, make a comparison of these symptoms to a mental pic-

ture of a drug of similar symptomatology and prescribe the remedy. The results are either good or not. If they are not entirely satisfactory, another evaluation is needed.

An alternative to this procedure in practice would be to begin with a complete examination consisting of a thorough case history study, and then select all the remedies that have a special symptom relationship to the case. Next perform a serum remedy-diagnosis test and prescribe on the results of that examination. If changes develop, a repetition of the examination may be needed.

Throughout the present day practice of medicine there is an ever increasing number of medical procedures, mostly of the laboratory, the findings of which are indispensable for evaluating a patient's condition. However, the physician's judgment in every case is still of prime importance, and this cannot be avoided. The computer, the X-ray, and the laboratory will never replace his judgment but they will be an ever-increasing, valuable assistance in the diagnosis and treatment of disease.



"And make a special note about his lack of bedside manners".

Remedies Affecting the Posterior Nares

Dr. Jugal Kishore, B. Sc., D.M.S.

The earlier repertorians had given no attention or space to the repertory of remedies affecting the posterior nares. Hahnemann, Jhar and Boenninghausen had not mentioned any remedies for catarrh or catarrhal discharges from the posterior nares. It was Hering, who in his Guiding Symptoms described in detail a number of drugs having catarrhal inflammation of the posterior nares and gave different kinds of mucous discharges from the post nares. Knerr was the first compiler of repertory to devote a detailed section on it. Gentry, in his Concordance Repertory also gave different sub-rubrics and mentioned seventeen remedies affecting this region.

Lippe mentioned only one drug-Cinnabaris for thick, dirty, yellow mucous in lumps from posterior nares.

Kent based his rubrics on Knerr's Repertory and added some more remedies. It was Hering who, because of his Germanic thoroughness, had cared to diagnose this condition in the provers and observed it in the clinical confirmations of drugs.

We still require most pains-taking experiments and observation of the effects of the drugs on the post-nasal space. It does not require specialists to diagnose this and related conditions. Some drugs are bound to emerge having a more specific influence on the naso-pharyngeal passage. We have to define this influence of such drugs, so that the average practitioner can apply them easily.

Post nasal catarrhs have been a sore problem with homoeopaths for a long time. It is more difficult to tackle, compared to sore throats or cold in the chest. Some cases seem to resist even most diligent efforts. This is, unfortunately, a very common condition to be met with in every day medical practice. We have seen cases suffering from it for years. Such cases do not respond except to their constitional remedies. It would have made our task easier if homoeopathic prescribers had made careful observations on this aspect of the catarrhal discharges and given us remedies with well defined action on this region. It would have enriched our repertories.

Recently I came across a case of a very chronic and inveterate cough which had defied all treatments, homoeopathic and otherwise. It was a dry, irritative type of cough with practically no modalities. The constitutional symptoms were not prominent. The lungs and sinuses were clear. On examining the throat, I discovered, however, trickling of a thin mucous discharge from posterior nares, with a slight oedema of the uvula. The mucous membrane of the throat seemed to be very sensitive; this discharge was the irritant which seemed to excite the cough. CORALLIUM RUBRUM 30 in repeated doses has helped her considerably. In many cases I have often observed that the infection from the posterior nares affects the tonsils and as a result, there are recurrent attacks of tonsillitis and fever.

Anybody who can treat successfully the patients with obstinate catarrhal condition of the posterior nares is indeed a great prescriber.

Kent has given three main rubrics regarding the catarrhal discharges from posterior nares:

i) Catarrh of the posterior nares.
ii) Discharges from posterior nares.
iii) Mucous drawn from posterior nares.

Actually it is not possible to distinguish one from the other. Catarrhal inflammation leads to discharges from the mucous membrane. We should, therefore, have a combined rubric. In my Cards Repertory (Kishore Cards), I have made a separate combined rubric made up of (i) and (ii) apart from these as mentioned by Kent. One could have sub-rubrics differentiating different kinds of discharges.

I feel that these rubrics are still far from complete and need to be augmented with provings as well as clinical verifications. Compared to its prevalence, the disease of posterior nares has received too little attention at our hands. In our case records we should examine the throat etc. In every case of catarrhal discharges and cough and note down the condition before and after the treatment. It is this lack of observation that we have not been able to enrich our literature.

The following rubrics make up our repertorium of drugs affecting the Posterior Nares:

1. Adenoids.
2. Catarrh of the Posterior nares.
3. Crusts from Posterior nares.
4. Diphtheria, Posterior nares.
5. Discharges from Posterior nares.
6. Dryness, Posterior nares.
7. Itching, Posterior nares.
8. Mucous drawn from Posterior nares.
9. Obstruction, sensation of, in Posterior nars.
10. (a) Pain, in general, Posterior nares.
    (b) ,, Burning ,,
    (c) ,, Rawness ,,
    (d) ,, Sore ,,
    (e) ,, Stitching ,,
    (f) ,, Tearing ,,
11. Polypus, Posterior nares.
12. Roughness, Posterior nares.
13. Scraping, Posterior nares.

The following drugs have an affinity of varying degree for the Posterior nares. This rubric may be considered as a location of Boenninghausen:

Acon., *Aesc.*, Agar., Agraph-n., *All-c.*, Aloes, *Alumen.*, *Alum.*, Alum-sil., *Am-bi.*, Am-c., Anac., *Ant-c*, *Ant-s-a.*, Ap-g., Aral., Arg-m., *Arg-n.*, Ars., Ars-iod., *Arum-tr.*, Asaf., *Aur.*, Aur-iod., Aur-m., Balsum-peru., *Bapt.*, *Bar-c.*, Bar-m., Bell., Berb., Bry., Bufo., *Calc.*, Calc-a., *Calc-fl.*, *Calc-iod.*, Cal-p., *Cal-sil.*, *Calc-s.*, Camph., *Canth.*, **Caps.**, Carb-ac., *Carb-an.*, *Carb-v*, Carlsbad., Caust., Cench., Chin., Chrom-ac., Chlor., *Cinnab.*, *Cist.*, *Coc-c.*, Cochl.,

Colch., Cop., Cor-r.,Crot-t., Culex., Dig., Dios., Echin., *Elaps.*, Elat., Eriodictyan., Euphor., Euphr., *Fago.*, *Ferr.*, **Ferr-ph.**,., Fl-ac., Gal-ac.,Gels., *Glycerin.*,Gran., Graph., Helian., **Hep.**, *Hydras.*, Hyper., Ichthyol., Ind., *Iod.*, Irid., Iris-v., **Kali-bi.**, *Kali-c.*,*Kali-chl.*, *Kali-m.*,Kali-p., Kali-s., Kali-sil., Kaolin., Kreos., Lac-ac., Lac-can.,*Lach.*,Lem-m., Lith.,Lob-c.,Lob-syph., *Lyc.*, Lyss., Mag-c., Mag-mur., Mag-s., Maland., Malaria., *Manc.*, *Mang.* Med., Menthol., Meny., *Merc.*, Merc-cor., Merc-cy., *Merc-i-f.*, *Merc-i-r.*, Merc-iod., *Merl.*, *Mez.*, *Myric-cer.*, *Nat-ars.*, **Nat-c.**, **Nat-m.**, *Nat-p.*, Nat-s., *Nit-ac.*, Nux-m., Nux-v., Ova-g-p., Onos., Osm., Oxal-ac., Paeon., Paris., *Penth.*, *Petr.*, Phos., Ph-ac., Phys., *Phyt.*,Plb., **Psor.**, Puls., Quillaya., Ran-b., *Rhus-tox.*, Rumx., Sabad., Sang., *Sang-n.*, Sanic., Saponin., ,*Sel.*, Seneg., **Sep.**, *Sil.*, *Sinap-nig.*, Solan., *gpia.*, Staph., *Stict.*, Stram., Sul., Sul-ac., Sumbul., Syph., Tell., Teuc., Thalspi., *Ther.*, Thuj., Tub., Ust., Ver-a., Vinc-minor., Wteth., Yucca.,*Zinc.*, Zinc-p.; Zing.

ADENOIDS : *Agraph.*, Bar-c., Calc., *Calc-ff.*, *Calc-iod.*, Calc-p., Chrom-ac., Iod., Kali-s. Lem-m., Lob-s., Mez., Psor., *Sang-n.*, Spi.g, Staph., Sul., Thuj.

BURNING IN POSTERIOR NARES : Aesc., Arg-n., Ars., Ars-iod., Arum-m., Bell., Caps., Carb-v., *Cist.*, Colch., Crot-t., Fago., *Kali-bi.*, *Merc-i-r.*, Nat-a., Osm., Petr., Phos., Sang., Verat-alb.

CATARRH, OF THE POSTERIOR NARES: Acon.,Aesc.,*Alum.*, Alum-sil., Alumn., Am-br., Ant-c., Ant-s-a., *Arg-n.*, Ars-iod., *(Arum-t)*, *Aur.*, Aur-iod., Aur-m. Balsum-peru., Bar-c., Bar-m., Bry., *Calc.*, Calc-iod., *Calc-sil.*, *Calc-s.*, *Canth.*, Caust., Cinnb., *Cor-r.*, Echin., Elaps., Euphr., **Ferr.**, *Ferr-p.*, *Glycerin.*, **Hep.**, *Hydr.*, *Iod.*, **Kali-bi.**, *Kali-c.*, *Kali-chl.*, *Kali-i.*, Kali-mur., Kali-sil., Kreos., Lem-m., Lith., *Lyc.*, Mag-s., *Manc.*, *Mang*,, Med., *Merc-j-f.*, *Merc-i-r.*, *Merl.*, *Mez.*, *Myric-cer.*, Nat-a,, **Nat-c.**, **Nat-m.**, Nat-s., *Nit-ac.*, Petr., Phos., *Phyt.*, *Plb.*, **Psor.**, *Rhus-t.*, Sang., Sang-n *Sel.*, **Sep.**, *Sil.*, Sinap., Spig., Staph., Stict., Syph., Teuc., *Ther.*, Thuj., Tub., Wyeth., Zinc.

CATARRH AND DISCHARGES FROM POSTERIOR NARES : Acon., Aesc., *All-c.*,Aloes., *Alumn.*, *Alum.*, Alum-sil., Am-br.. Am-c., Anac., *Ant-c.*, *Ant-s-a.*, *Arg-n.*, Ars., Ars-iod., Arum-t., *Aur.*, Aur-iod., Aur-mur., Balsum-peru; Bar-c., Bar-m., Bell., Bell-p., Bry., Bufo., *Calc.*, Calc-fl., Calc-iod., *Calc-s,*, *Calc-sil.*, *Canth.*, **Caps.**, Carb-ac., *Carb-an.*, Carb-v., *Caust.*, Cench., Chin., Cinnb., Colch., Cop., **Corr-r.**, Dios., *Echin.*, Elaps., Euph., Euphr., Fago., *Ferr.*, **Ferr-ph.**, *Glycerin.*, Gran., **Hep.**, *Hydr.*, Ichthyol., Ind., *Iod.*, Irid.,**Kali-bi.**, *Kali-c.*, *Kali-chl Kali-iod* Kali-m., Kali-sil., Kreos., *Lach.*, Lac-ac., *Lem-m.*, Lith., *Lyc.*, Lyss:, Mag-s., Malaria., *Manc.*, *Mang.*, Med., *Merc.*, Merc-c., *Merc-i-*, *Merc-i-r.*, *Merl.*, *Mez.*, *Myric-cer.*. *Nat-a.*, **Nat-c.***f* **Nat-m.**, *Nat-p.*, *Nat-s.*, *Nit-ac,*, Nux-v., Onos., Osm., Paeon. (Penth.), *Petr.*, Ph-ac., *Phos.*, *Phyt.*, *Plb.*, Psor., *Rhus-tox.*, Rumx-, Sang., *Sang-n.*, *Sel.*, **Sep.**, *Sil* Sin-n., *Spig-*, Staph., *Stict.*, *Sul.*, Syph., Tell., Teuc., Thalasp., *Ther.*, *Thuj.*, *Tub.*, Wyeth., *Zinc.*, Zin-p., Zing.

*(This rubric includes: (1) Catarrh of the Posterior nares; (2) Discharges from the Posterior nares; (3) Chronic catarrh of the Post. nares; and (4) Mucous drawn from Posterior nares.

CHRONIC CATARRH OF THE POSTERIOR NARES : Alum., Am-br,, *Ant-s-a.*, *Arg-n.*, Ars-iod., Aur., Calc., Calc-sil., Cinnb., Cor-r., Fago., Glycerin., *Hep.*, *Hydr.*, *Kali-bi.*' **Kali-m.**, *Lem-m.*, Merc-i-r., Merc-i-f., *Nat-a.*, *Nit-ac.*, (Penth.), Phyt., *Psor.*, **Sang-n.**, **Sep.**, Sil., Sin-n., *Spig.*, Stict., *Sul.*, Teuc., Ther., *Thuj.*, Wyeth.

DISCHARGES FROM POSTERIOR NARES : All-c., Aloe .,*Alum*,, *Alumn.*, Am-br. Am-c., Anac., *Ant-c.*, *Arg-n.*, Ars., Ars-iod., Arum-t., Aur., Bar-c., Bell., Bell-p., Bry., Bufo., *Calc.*, Calc-fl., *Calc-s.*, Calc-sil., *Canth.*, **Caps.**, Carb-ac., *Carb-an.*, Carb-v., *Caust.*, Cench., Chin., Cinnb., Colch., Cop., **Cor-r.**, *Dios.*, *Echin.*, Elaps., Euph., Euphr., *Ferr.*, Gran., Glycerin., Hep., *Hydr.*, Iod., Irid,, **Kali-bi.**, *Kali-c.*, *Kali-chl.*, Kali-m., *Lach.*, *Lac-ac.*, *Lem-m.*, Malaria, *Mang.*, Med., *Merc.*, *Merc-i-r.*, Mez., *Nat-a.*, **Nat-c.**, **Nat-m.**, *Nat-p.*, *Nat-s.*, *Nit-ac.*, Nux-v., Onos., Osm., Paeon., *Petr.*, Ph-ac., *Phos.*, *Phyt.*, *Plb.*, *Psor.*, Rhus-t., Rumx., Sang., *Sang-n.*, Sanic., *Sel.*, Sep., Sin-n., *Spig.*, Staph., *Stict.*, Sulph., Syph., Tell., Teuc., Thalasp., Ther., Thuj., *Tub.*, Wyeth., *Zinc.*, Zinc-p , Zing.

DISCHARGES-CHARACTER :

ACRID CLEAR MUCOUS : All-c , Ars., Ars-iod., Carb-ac., Kali-m., Kreos., Lyc., Nat-m., Solan

BLOODY : Arg-n. (Yellow mixed with clots), Canth., Cench., *Hep.*, Hyd., Kali-bi., Kaolin., Lach. (Bloody pus), Mez., Nit-ac.. Phos., Sabad. (Bleeding through post-nares), Sang-n., Sep. (With yellow green shreds), Sulph., Tell.

BROWN : Kali-bi. (Bloody and offensive).

CRUSTS, PLUGS, CLINKERS : Alumen., *Bar-c.*. Calc-a., *Cinnb.*, Culex,, Elaps., Hyd., *Kali-bi.* Lyc., Mang., Merc-iod., Nat-ars., *Sep.*, Syph.

GREEN : Berb., Kali-bi., Merc., Nat-c., Phos., Puls., Sep., Thuj.

LUMPY : Osm., (Rumx.), Teuc.

DISCHARGES-CHARACTER :
OFFENSIVE : (Ant-aur.) Asaf., Aur., Elaps., Graph., Kreos., Lach., Merc., Nat-c., Nit-ac., Sulph., Tell., Ther., Thuj.

STRINGY: Am-br., Cinnb., *Coc-c.*, *Hyd.*, *Kali-bi.*, Sul-ac., Yucca.

TALLOW LIKE : Cor-r.

THICK, TENACIOUS : Alum., Am-br., Ant-c., Calc-sil., *Carb-an.*, Cench.. Cor-r., *Hydr.*, *Kali-bi.*, Lem-m., Menthol., Merc-i-f., Nat-c., Nat-m., *Nat-p.*, *Nat-s.*, Osm., Petr., Phos., *Phyt.*, Sang-n., Saponin., Sep., Sin-n., spig.

YELLOW : Alum., Ant-aur., Arg-n., Aur., Balsum-peru., Berb., Bufo., Calc., *Calc-s.*, Caus., Cench., Cinnb., Hep., **Hydr.**, **Kali-Bi.**, Kali-m., Kali-.,s Lyc., Meny., Merc-i-f., Mez., Nat-c., *Nat-d.*, *Nat-s.*, Nit-ac., Phos., puls.. *Rumx.*, Sangnit,.-Spig., Sul.. Sul-ac , Sumb , Ther.

DRYNESS OF THE POSTERIOR NARES : *Acon.*, *Aesc.*, Alumen., Alum., Bell., Calc-p., Carb-ac., Carb-an., Carb-v., Chin-s., *Cinnb.*, Cist., *Coc-c.*, Colch., Cor-r., Fago., **Lyc.**, Mag-m., Maland., Merc., Merc-c., *Nat-m.*, Nux-m., Onos., Petr. Phos., Plb., Rumx., Sang., Seneg., *Sep.*, *Sil.*, Sin-n., Stram., Ver-a., *Wyeth.*, Zinc.

ITCHING IN POSTERIOR NARES : Arg-m., Kali-phos., *Ran-b.*, *Wyeth.*

MEMBRANE, DARK : Am-br., Lach., Phyt., Yucca.

RED : Arg-n

MUCOUS DRAWN FROM POSTERIOR NARES: *Alum.*, *Alumn.*, Anac., *Ant-c.*, *Arg-n.*, Bry., *Calc.*, Calc-s., Canth., Carb-ac., *Carb-v.*, *Caust.*, Cench., Chin., Cinnb., **Cor-r.**, *Elaps.*, Euph., Euphr., Gran., *Hep.*, Hydr., Ichthyol., Ind., Kali-bi., Kali-c., *Kali-chl.*, Lyss., Merc., Merc-c., Merc-i-f., Mez., *Nat-a.*, Nat-c., **Nat-m.**, Nat-p., *Nit-ac.*, Onos., Osm., Paeon., Ph-ac., Phyt., *Plb.*, *Psor.*, Rhus-t., Rumx., Sin-n., **Spig.**, Stict., Sulph,, Syph., Tel., Teucr., Thuj., Tub., Zinc., Zing.

OBSTRUCTION, SENSATION OF, POSTERIOR NARES : Hydr., Lac-ac.

RAWNESS, SCRAPING AND SORENESS. IN POSTERIOR NARES : *Acon.*, Aesc., Agar., Ang., Aral., Ars., Ars iod., *Arum-tr.*, Bapt., Carb-v. (On coughing and swallowing), Caust., Chlor., *Cist.*, Cop., Dig. (Morning), Ferr-ph. (On inspiration), Gall-ac., Hydr., Irid., Iris-v.. *Kali-bi.*, *Kali-chl.*, Kali-n., *Kali-p.*, Kreos., Lac-rc., Lec., Mag-c., Maland., Merc., Merc-iod., *Merc-i-r.*, Mez.. Nat-ars., **Nat-m.**, *Nat-s.*, Nit-ac., Nux-v., Osm.,Ox-ac., Par., Penth., Phos., Ph-ac., Quillaya., *Sang-n.*, Sep.

*(I have combined, as it is difficult to distinguish between soreness and rawness).

ROUGHNESS IN POSTERIOR NARES : Gal-ac., Hyper., Staph.

TUMORS, POSTERIOR NARES : Osmium.

Some of the drugs need clinical confirmation although they have found a place in some of our standard literature but not found their place in Kent yet.

Fagopyrum for example, has lot of action on the posterior nares : rawness and dryness, formation of dry crusts, granular appearance of the mucous membrane, intolerable itching and burning. This should be used frequently enough.

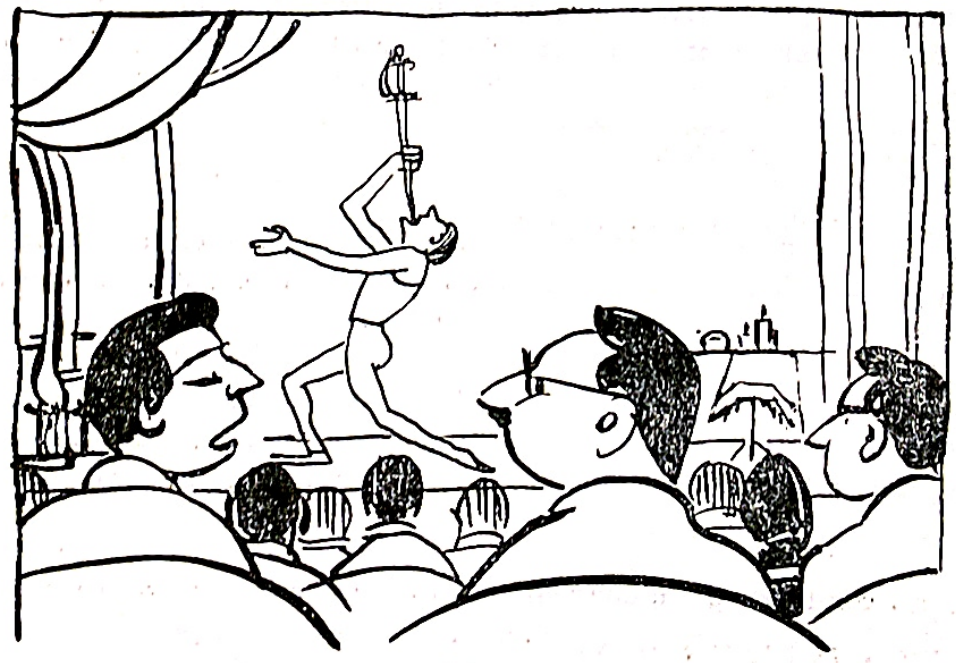
Aesculus is a neglected remedy. Dr. T. F. Allen pointed out that it suits colds which extend downwards from posterior nares : with dryness, scraping and burning. At times secreted mucous drops low down and causes choking : patients are weak : with backache, constipation and piles.

Sinapis nigra may be tried where dryness of the posterior nares is coupled with scanty chunks of tenacious mucous secreted. It requires an effort to dislodge the mucous from posterior-nares. The mucous is tasteless and cold, sometimes it causes nausea and even Vomiting.

Sensitive to inhaled air is more important in chronic catarrhs. This calls for remedies like: Ars., Ars-iod., Cor-r., Fago., Ferr-ph., Hydr., Kreos., Lithium., Nat-ars., Osm., Rum., Tub.

Osmium is again a neglected remedy. From its pathogenesis it seems to have a very specific action on the mucous membrane of the Naso-pharynx. Lumps of mucous are ejected from posterior nares. It is also mentioned as a drug for tumours in this space.

Ammonium bromatum is effective when the patient hawks down a string, bloody mucous-compare it to *Sanguinaria nit.* and *Kali-mur*-but inferior to them.



"That reminds me ! I 've a couple of Tomilleciomies tomorrow."

PLANT LIFE AND HOMOEOPATHY

VALLABHADAS B. SHAH. HYDERABAD.

Can Homoeopathic Principles apply to the Vegetable kingdom and Homoeopathic Drugs act on Plants?

The answer is in the affirmative. I have experienced on plant life for more than 10 years and have successfully used Homeopathic and Biochemic Drugs on plants; on individual plant basis as well as collectively on fields.

The answer is in the affirmative. I have experimented on plant life for more ing flowers but not fruits and the flowers used to drop down prematurely. To such a plant I applied K.P. and some times a combination of C.P., K.P. and M.P. at an interval of 3 days in the first instance and thereafter once in 15 days. The result was that the plant began to bear fruits. I have tried with definite success some of the drugs like Vinca Minor, Silicea, Cina, Crataegus as insecticides. Whenever I found plants or trees attacked by pests like Scale-insect, mealybugs, Borers, I applied these drugs either one after other or in combinations and have found that when plants are treated with such drugs they develop a certain kind of vital force which helps them not only to resist the insects and pests but also kill them. I have also tried some of the insecticides available in the market and applied them on Homoeopathic Scale i.e. by potentising them to 3 x or x potencies and they gave even better results than when used in crude form.

2. I shall now attempt to give my experiments on collective basis, or farms where it is difficult to differentiate between a diseased plant and a healthy one. In such cases it is safer to treat the seeds before they are sown and also before transplanting in cases where plants are transplanted. This is how I have tried in my experiments and found that the treated seeds and plants are less vulnerable to diseases and pest attack. Due to the limited space for the article, I do not propose to go into details and I am just giving an over-all picture of my experience.

3. It would be of interest to those Homoeopathes who are agriculturists and Horticulturists to know that when Homoeopathic Drugs are mixed with the conventional organic manures they act wonderfully both as plant activators and insecticides. Of course Homoeopathic Drugs cannot be applied in the manner the chemical manures are applied. While using any manure, chemical or other-wise, the nature of the soil and the nature of crop and the climatic condition should be studied and taken into account. Just as the Homoeopathic Drugs differ with

individual cases based on the symptoms so also is the case with plant life. But by experimenting and carrying out researches there is every possibility of finding out or evolving a general mixture which could be used on large scale i.e. on agricultural fields applied to the soil itself so as to act as prophylactic against diseases and also act as tonic to plants.

4. In my experiments I have used 3.6.30.200 and 1 m. potancies as single drug as well as in combination. I have been trying to evolve a near complete combination having plant activating values as well as insecticide values. I have based my philosophy on the principle that healthy plants are more resistant to diseases than those over-nourished or undernourished. In other words overgrown plants are more susceptible to disease than the normal-growing plants. Weak plants are also equally susceptible to disease and pest attacks. The other principle which I have been following is the quality which matters and that the quantity is not important. By reducing the quantity and maintaining the quality we get better or similar results. Economically too it is much cheaper than the conventional chemical manures, etc. It is needless for me to go into the details of Homoeopathic principles and its philosophy since great and eminent people have written on this subject and any one who is a homeopath or is interested in Homeopathic system knows how potentised drugs have infinite medicinal value.

5. Just as concentrated vitamins and stimulants have not replaced the normal food, same is true of drugs and chemical manures when applied to plant life, they do not replace or eliminate the use of natural organic manure, sinle, organic manure are natural plant food. In the course of these last 10 years I had a lot of discussion with agriculturists about the efficacy of Homeopathic Drugs. Just as the Homeopathic system has to face the so called modern scientific system of medicine, I had also faced a volume of criticism based on prejudices and bias. Even my Homeopath friends would not accept my approach of combining certain drugs, the orthodox Homeopaths insisted on single drug action only and they went to the length of saying that combination is not Homoeopathy at all. Well, my answer to this biased and hyphothetic question is that Homeopathy or no Homeopathy one must be guided by results and if definite and positive results are achieved I see no reason why a little adjustment should not be made to suit purpose. The idea of combinations of drugs is advocated by several eminent people like Dr. Powel of England who is the author of the book "group remedies" in which he has given a number of combinations of drugs for different diseases, I must also refer to an article written by Dr. S. S. Kumta of Poona in the Journal of Homeopathic Medicine (June and September issue) under the heading of Acute cases wherein he advocates the system of combination of drugs.

6. I would also like to make it clear to those who may be interested in trying Homeopathic Drugs or other chemicals etc. based on Homeopathic principles to bear in mind that no spectacular increase in size of fruits and yields of grains or bumper crops should be expected by applying Homeopathic principle to plant life. One can expect normal and average yields. The fruits and grains will definitely be more delicious and nutritious since they will be the products of healthy plants. One can expect an increase in the yield, since the plants and fields will be less susceptible to disease and pest attack which will naturaly result in more yield.

7. I would like to draw the attention of those who have no faith in Homeopathic principles, to the latest discoveries and experiments with Gibberellinc Acid which are being conducted in Japan, Briton, U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. The dosage

as reported in papers is in dilution of 1/1 million. In terms of Homeopathic potency it is the 6th potency or near about and it goes to prove that it is the quality and not the quantity which matters.

8. I would suggest to the Homeopathic associations all over India to organise a research department for experimenting with Homeopathic Drugs, for its application to Agriculture and veterinary. In a Country like ours it is essential that a Homeopathic practitioner has the preliminary knowledge of Homeopathy as applied to veterinary and agriculture, to be of greater service to the farmers in the Country than the Doctors of the modern science. This would truly be a composite integrated system of medicine more suitable to our Country than the present trend of specialising in only a particular section of medical science.

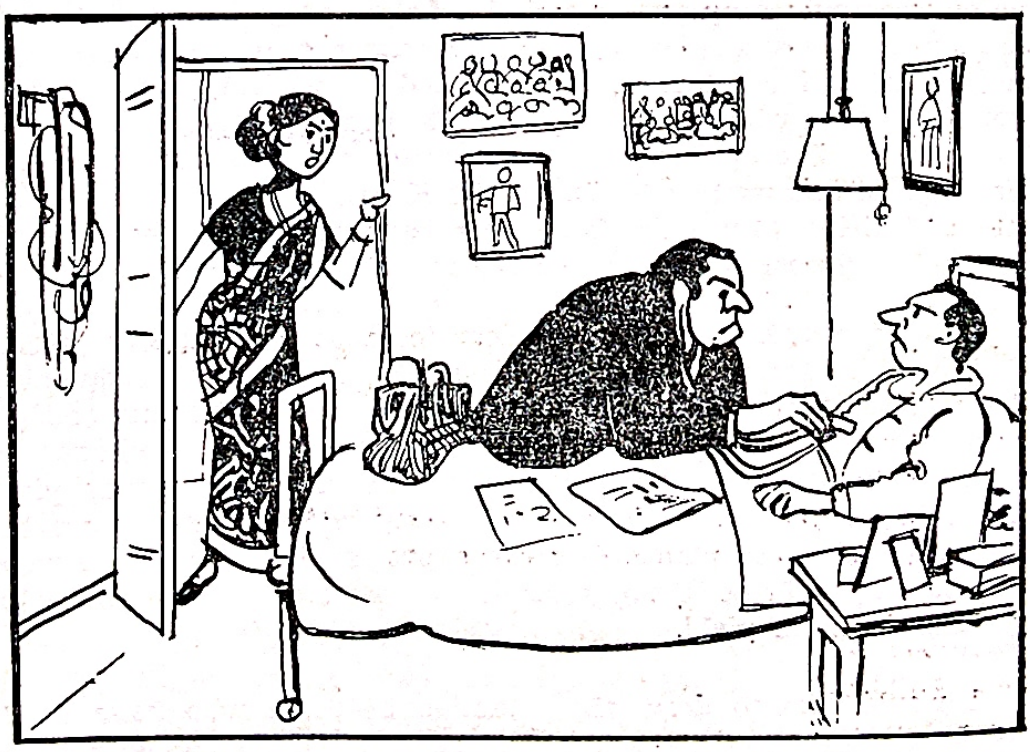
The author has entrusted one acre of land in his farm for agricultural homoopathic experimentation to the Andhra Pradesh Homeopathic Association under the Technical Supervision of Drs. T. Seshachari and P. S. Krishnamurthi. (Editor).

"Vaccination — a delusion. Its enforcement a crime." — Prof. Alfred Russel Wallace.

"Vaccination produces a condition analagous to Syphillis." — Dr. W. R. Hadwen, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., J.P.

Influence of Vaccination on other diseases:: "A quiecent malady may be lighted into activity by vaccination. This has happened with consenital syphilis occasionally with tuberculosis."

William Osler in his "Principles & Practice of Medicine", page 130, 8th Edition.



Hurry Doc ! We will be late for the match.

History of Homoeopathy in Andhra Pradesh

By

Dr. K. V. Subbarao, B.H.M.S.

Sri V. J. Sankaram, B.Sc.B.L.

" I look forward with intense pleasures to the not distant time when, though I shall be no longer herebelow, a future generation of mankind will do justice to His gift of a blessed means He has provided for the alleviation of their bodily and mantal sufferings " — Hahnemann

It is a mattar of profound pride and previlege that Homeopathy had entered the Indian medical field as early as its conception and propagation by the Great Master, when the illustrious Dr. J. Hornighberger of the Hahnemannian group was commissioned to India in 1830 to treat Emperor Ranjit Singh.

The system is practically undergoing renaissance in India, particularly in the wake of decline in America and other countries where it is of late not being considered as an independent system but ancillary to the Modern Medicine. It is interesting to find from the rich history of the practice of Homoeopathy in Andhra State, dating back to the early part of this century, that the system in Andhra and Telangana Regions, has all along been enjoying the faith and confidence of the people of this state, to be the only progressive and sustainable science in the art of healing the sick. It is indeed very difficult within the limited scope of this article to detail the tremendous advance of this system in the state which dates bak as early as to the year 1880. The lists of personalia and the institutions and other organisations mentioned in this article are by no means exhaustive and leaves behind a large number of erudite and successful Homoeophysicians institutionally trained or otherwise who have been along with a host of sponsoring organisations and other philonthrophists, greatly responsible for the continued success of Homoeopathy in the State.

ANDHRA REGION

In the Andhra Region, the impetus for the Homoeopathic thought and its propagation, was given by stalwarts like Dr. Lanka Rama Rao and Dr. Y. Ganapathy Rao of Kakinada and Dr. Khandrika Sambiah of Tenali. These men had rendered some translations of classical Homoeo treatises and could gather enough support by their lucid and analytical approach. At Rajahmundry, another batch of enthusiasts like Shri Narasimhaswamy Naidu, Sri Duvvuri Ramakrishna Rao, Sri Mocherla Krishna Murthy lead by the

illustrious Shri Somina Kameswara Rao, a great lawyer, undertook the study of the system and contributed a lot to the development. The services rendered by Shri Kameswara Rao to thousands of patients was almost legendary. On similar lines, Shri Pothapragada Srirama Rao of Tanuku, another famous lawyer, Shri Ponnada Venkata Rao, a great lawyer of Kakinada and Shri A. Veereswara Rao of Amalapuram had done meritorious service to the cause and propagation of Homoeopathy. Study groups were formed, free dispensaries were open and even two pharmacies were established by Dr.Lanka Rama Rao and Dr. Y. Ganapathy Rao.

For the vast array of the old luminaries of the Hahnemannian and Kentian type of Homoeophysicians, the above are only a citation of the class of old physicians who had made and trained many successful homoeopaths in the true spirit of Hipporcrates and Hahnemann. To name a few, the famous Kolluri brothers of Eluru, Dr. Vepa Timmayya of Anakapalli, Dr. P. Krishna Murthy, Dr. Gadiraju Venkateswara Rao of Vijayawada, Dr. A. V. R. Murthy, T. Peeraju of Visakhapatnam, Dr. P. Deeshitulu, M. Ramakrishna Rao of Rajahmundry, Dr. S. Ramaseeshagiri Rao of Anantapur, Dr. Raghavendra Rao of Kurnool, Dr. K. Venkaiah of Jammalamadugu, Dr. N. Sarabheswar Rao of Cuddapah, Dr. C. P. Subbaryan, Dr. Manikya Narayana Rao of Vajra Karuru and Dr. C. Rama Rao of Thadpathri belong to the old generation of Homoeophysicians. Apart from the fact that the number of institutionally trained men were quite less in the early days and the success was largely due to the unstinted efforts with the searching minds of these illustrious practitioners, either for money or for the thrill in the spirit of divine service, it is quite interesting to find that even successful Allopaths like R. Jankiram, Dr. Col. K. V. Ramana Rao, Dr. J. Mallapa Raju, Dr. Govindarajulu Subba Rao, Dr. Umapathi Mudaliar of the states service of composite Madras State, Dr. M. Guru Raju, Dr. Chandra Mouli, Dr. Kutumbarao, Dr. P. V. Krishna Choudary and many eminent physicians devoted themselves to Homoeopathy and became distinguished Homoeophysicians.

Regarding the congregational activities of the Homoeopathic fraternity, there is also quite an interesting history. The first Andhra Homoeopathic conference at Mandapeta was held in 1932, under the auspicies of the Andhra Pradesh Homoeopathic Association (Regd–1932) and inaugurated by Shri Kameswara Rao with Dr. Lanka Rama Rao in chair. Dr. M. Rama Krishna Rao was the General Secretary for a long time. It was a grand suceess and reflected in the formation of the Homeo Club in Rajahmundry in 1933 on the birth day of Hahnemann. Thereafter, a number of conferences were held in the subsequent years with great enthusiasm and the sucess was marked by the attendance of great Homoeopaths from Bengal and other parts of India, like Dr. Younan, Dr. N. M. Chowdary, Dr. N. Ghatak, Dr. S. N. Sengupta, Dr. G. Deorghari, Dr. Surendranathlal, Dr. Dutt and Dr. Jaisoorya. The former Health Ministers : Shree Sanjeeviah and late Shri Kala Venkata Rao were kind enough to inaugurate two conferences of the Association. Shri late A. Kaleswara Rao presided over the Eighth Conference. In the year 1955, the State Association has affiliated with the All India Homoeopathic Medical Association, Delhi. At Eluru a special convention was held with Dr. Kolluru Jagannadha Sastry as President to discuss The Justice Somayya Homoeopathic Committe Report of the Andhra State. The year 1956, was marked by the 11th session of the Association presided by the famous Dr. Jaisoorya and inaugurated by Hon. Shri Jagjivan Ram, Minister for Posts and Telegraphs.

A regional association of the Andhra Homoeopathic Association, Guntakal has been doing commendable work and has rich history of development in the entire Rayalaseema. The association owes its inception and success to the sincere efforts of Dr. Subbarayan, Dr. Manikya Narasimha Rao and Dr. Govinda Rajulu. The association conducted eight conferences to its credit and eminent Homoeopaths from all parts of India participated as chief guests in the sessions.

There are several Homoeopathic chemist shops in the region. The poineers of the industry are M/s. Ramakrishna Homoeo Stores, M/s. Ramarao and Co., M/s. Ganapathi Rao and Co., M/s. Central Homoeo Stores, M/s. Dattathreya Homoeo Pharmacy etc. Some of these pharmicists are exploring the manufacture of medicines on sound lines.

The recognition of the system by the local bodies and ardent philonthropists which dates back in early 1930s was a stepping stone, to the consequent state recognition of what we enjoy to-day. The District Board of E. G. Dist. has been maintaining free dispensary at Kotipalli since 1930. Some of the charitable dispensaries are: the dispensary at Anantapur; three Homoeo dispensaries at Guntakal, Vajrakarur, Venkatampalli; three charitable dispensaries at Visakhapatnam, a free dispensary at Vizianagaram; a dispensary at Vijayawada and another at Guntur. With the advancement of the system, there are now innumerable dispensaries either run by the Association, Ramkrishha Mission, local bodies or other charitable organisations. Some village dispensaries run at village are parly subsidised by the Government. The Government is subsiding Rs. 25/- to Rs. 50/- to the village practitioners by a special G.O. formulated with the state recognition of the system. The efforts taken by the state homoeopathic fraternity of the region for getting the state recognition were tremendous; but the credit for the culmination should be bestowed on the departed leader, Late Shri Kala Venkata Rao, the then Health Minister of Andhra State. He could well forsee the future of the system and insisted on the immediate recognition of the practioners over 40 years of age and thus preserved the structure of the growth of the system in the state and the availability of the vast amount of medical potential in the rural areas and towns where the old practitioners have been doing wonderful service. A distinction was however drawn between the two classes of the professionals, institutionally trained and otherwise, into "A" Class and "B" Class, respectively. Another commendable feature of the Act was that the practitioners who were not forty years of age and who had less than 10 years of practice to their credit at the commencement of the Andhra Homoeopathic and Ayurvedic Act, 1956, are allowed to qualify themselves in the periodical test for registration as "B" class Homoeopaths. Although this procedure is not without its disadvantages when compared with the prevailing single classification for the Telangana Region, it was really a commendable step at that time. To avoid this classifications, the Andhra Pradesh Government is introducing an integrated bill for the whole of the Andhra Pradesh.

The immortal credit of establishing a first class Homoeopathic College in 1945 goes to the late Dr. M. Guru Raju P. G. H. (U. S. A.) who has devoted his lifetime for its growth. It is very encouraging that, with the taking over of the College by the Government in 1968 and with recognition of the diplomas by the Post Graduate Institute of Homoeopathy London, the College

is having a brighter future ahead; under the Principalship of Dr. M. Kutumba Rao worthy son of a noble father. One would fail in his duty if the great patronage of the late Justice Somayya in the establishment of a Homoeopathic College in the erstwhile composite state, is not mentioned. The College established at his instance, in 1945 imparted for sometime, instruction for the degree course and due to financial distress, however, had to be closed down and send the pupils to the Andhra Homoeopathic College, Gudivada in 1952, which is now named as Dr. Gururaju Homoeopathic Medical College.

In the field of original research, although much cannot be said, yet there have been quite interesting researches of late, carried by inquisitive homoeophysicians. Dr. P. S. Krishna Murthy of Rajahmundry, now practicing at Hyderabad has conducted research on Cataract, Blood Sugar Estimation with the Homoeopathic drug Sygigium and application of the homoeopathic principle on the problem of Family Planning. Dr. Y. Bhavani Sankaram of Kakinada now working in Osmania Medical College has been contributing interesting articles on the relation of Homoeopathy with other sciences. Dr.G. Subbaraju has done some work on Pencillin Notatum and was given financial assistance by the union Govt. and in 1968 by the Govt. of Andhra Pradesh for printing his work into vernacular languages. The Dr. Gururaju Homoeo College and Hospital at Gudivada has conducted research in Tuberculosis, Cancer and Typhoid fever and is subsided in these projects by the Central Government. Dr. E. Ramagopala Rao, the Registrar of the College, has invented the SIMPLEX POTENTISER which is a break-through in the Indian Homoeopathic Pharmacutical Industry.

There is also rich history on the publishing of Homoeo Journals. The first journal was issued from Kakinada by Dr. Lanka Rama Rao, at Rajahmundry by Shri Kameswara Rao and at Eluru by Shri A. V. Sarma. Another journal is also issued from Rayalseema. Further, the translation of classics into Telugu by Homoeophysians has lead to a greater understanding of the efficiency of the system by the public at large. Dr. Vemavarapu Venkata Ramana Sarma of Kothapeta who seems to top the list of authors has really taken commendable pains in this regard. He has nearly forty treatises original works and translations to his credit. Dr. N. Kameswararao, Dr. Nori Narayana Murthy, Dr. Tholeti Perraju, Dr. Thallapragada Sreerama Rao, Dr. G. Subbaraju are a few of the authors. Dr. Y. Ganapathi Rao and Dr. Lanka Rama Rao were the earliest authors when the system was in its nascent stage and their works helped very much in the growth of the system in the region.

The Board for Homoeopathy with Dr. Visweswara Sastry as the first President and Sri Rai Ramachandra Asthana, and Sri T. Srinivasa Rao as Registrar and later on Sri G. Hanumantha Reddi as the President and Special Officer, Indian Medician Department till now and Sri A. Hanumantha Rao the Present Registrar and consisting eminent Members like Dr. S. Chandra Mouli, Dr. M. Kutumba Rao, Dr. V. V. Subba Rao of Madras, Dr. C. S. R Krishna Prasad, Dr. P. V. Rajagopala Rao, Dr. N. Krishna Rao and Sri S. T. G. Varadachari, with their efforts, established more than 20 Municipal Homoeopathic Dispensaries, a good number of subsidiged clinics, and registered more than 2,000 practitioners.

We hope the coming Special Officer Sri Sivachandra, an able administrator and lover of Homoeopathy may also follow his predecessor and

do utmost help for development and establishment of Homoepathic Colleges and Hospitals.

TELENGANA REGION

The rich history of homoeopathy in Telengana is nearly a century old. Erudite physicians who studied Homoeopathy by themselves began practising homoeopathy purely on philanthropic lines and as the system worked with amazing results, soon found adherents among the poorer and middle class families. Because of those pioneers, Homoeopathy took root in state and began slowly to expand. In the year 1870 Khan Bahadur Zainuddin Hussain Bilgrami came to Hyderabad at the invitation of the then H E. H. the Nizam, on an important government job and he introduced Homoeopathy as a system of medicine for cure. Three of his brothers used their leisure hours in this service. For a long time the Bilgrami family was pre-eminent in this type of service and the names of Mr. Syed Ali Beg (Engineer), Major Hussain, I.M.S., Mr. Syed Mohd. Bilgrami and Mrs. Tayaba Begum of the same family need special mention for their services to the poor and needy through Homoeopathy. Their services also received patronage from the ruler of Hyderabad State. H. E. H. Nizam patronized Homoeopathy by according recognition to Homoeopathy in his state as early as 1880's. At that time no where in India Homoeopathic system of medicine was recognised by any sovereignity or Governmet in any state.

However, the period till 1930 was a little obscure for Homoeopaty. Them came Dr. Abdul Fazal Jaffar, Dr. Mohd. Afzal and Dr. A. V. Ataur. They caught the public eye in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. Dr. Abul Fazal commanded a good practice as a professional homoeopath, yet he distributed medicines to the poor free of charge. He treated successfully, with the son of Sri Amir Ali, Principal of Maulana Azad College, Delhi, for diphtheria. His grandson Dr. Danishmund is the first institutionally trained Homoeo Physician in the Hyderabad State, having come out of a reputed Homoeopathic College of Calcutta. His wife is also a homoeopathic physician. Dr Anderson was also highly reputed as an exceedingly good Homoeopathic Physician of Secunderabad.

Dr. B. K. Phatak, an Ophathalmic Surgeon, at present principal of Dr. Jai Soorya Homoeopathic College, initially got interested in Homoeopathic Therapy. It was he who was responsible for getting the late Dr N. M. Jai Soorya, M. D. (Berlin), son of late Dr. M. G. Naidu, interested in Homoeopathy. At this time Dr. Dhawale came to Hyderabad for his eye operation. Dr. Phatak, Dr. Jai Soorya and Dr. Dhawale were associated in giving a great impetus to Homoeopathy and were responsible to raise it to its high pedestal. Sri Tatachari, Advocate, Secunderabad, Dr. Bhoomanna, Sri Tatachari of the Defence Department and Dr. N. M. Jai Soorya (who is endearingly called Baba), took seriously to Homoeopathy. Dr. Phatak introduced the system of examination which has now been in vogue in Telengana for the last 85 years which includes a paper on repertorization and another on Organon, Homoeopathic Philosophy and Homoeo Therapeutics. Dr. Jai Soorya and Dr. Bhoomanna were on the Board of Examiners for many years in Telengana. Dr. T. Seshachari, I. A. S. and Dr. P. S. Krishnamurthy are now on the Telengana Board for conducting examinations for the purpose of registration.

Dr. N. M. Jai Soorya was pre-eminently the greatest Homoeopathic Physician of the Hyderabad State. He was greatly responsible to raise Homoeopathy to its lofty place in the State, among the various systems of medicine which has received state recognition. He was a highly qualified Allopathic Physician (an M. D. of Berlin University), but took himself devoutly to Homoeopathy because of its effectiveness and within the reach of a common man. To him, many a case declared incurable by other systems of medicine were finally referred to and owed their cures. He was ably assisted in his private clinic by Dr. Akhtar, who looked after the clinic also during his absence at Delhi, while as a Member of Parliament.

Dr. N. M. Jai Soorya felt the need of an association for the propagation and advancement of Homoeopathy and accordingly an association came into being with Dr. Hadi Bilagrami as its first president and Dr. T. Seshachari as its first Secretary. The Practitioners' Association has closed its rank with the Andhra Pradesh Homoeopathic Association on policy matters and functioned separately. Dr. Jai Soorya, Dr. Salam Syed (Khan Bahadur), and late Dr. A. Brahmanandam contributed their good offices for the advancement of Homoeopathy as Presidents of the Association during various terms. The present President is Dr. T. Seshachari, I.A.S. (retired). The Association celebrated Dr. Jai Soorya's Shastiabdipoorthi in 1958, and held the All India Convention at Hyderabad. Eminent physicians, like Dr. Chatterjee, Dr. Das, Dr. A. B. Dutt from Calcutta, Dr. P. Sankaran from Bombay, Dr. Kopikar from Madras and Dr. Acharya from Bangalore made the conference a great success. Dr. T. K. Raghavan, General Secretary, at the time, Dr. N. Krishna Rao, Dr. I. S. Murthy and Dr. Subbarayan of Rayalaseema were also greatly responsible for the success of this conference.

HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTIONS

In 1930 the first Homoeopathic Pharmacy was opened by Dr. Abul Fazal. Later Deccan Homoeo Pharmacy, Sagar Homoeo Stores, Reliable Homoeo Stores came up. In 1956 Ramakrishna Homoeo Stores of Vijayawada opened a centre at Hyderabad. Warangal had its first Homoeo Stores opened in 1950. The Ramakrishna Homoeo Stores have started manufacturing since a couple of years. In 1964 the Government of India had taken Homoeo Pharmacies under the fold of the Drug Act of 1940.

The Jambagh dispensary which treated more than 200 out-patients a day was taken over by Government from the Andhra Pradesh Homoeo Association, later on developed into a ten bedded Hospital.

The Ramakrishna Ashram at Begumpet runs a free Homoeopathic dispensary at Secunderabad. The Ramakrishna Ashram, Ashoknagar, Hyderabad, is also running a free Homoeopathic dispensary from 1965. The twin cities have three other Homoeopathic dispensaries, thanks to Raja Pannalal Pitti.

Dr. Modi's Charitable Homoeopathic dispensary is the foremost charitable Homoeo dispensary with an average out-patients of 200 a day in the city. Dr. T. Seshachari, Dr. Habi Biligrami, Dr. Hashmi, Dr. D. Lakshminarayana, Dr. Uttam Chand, Dr. K. V. Subbarao, Dr. Narasimhan, Dr. I. S. Murthy and others serve the sick and with suffering missionery zeal. Dr. T. Seshachari, I.A.S. (retired) attends the Orphan Hospital at Bolarum.

The Bodhan Sugar Factory has opened a free Homoeopathic dispensary with Dr. Bh. Venkateswar Rao as Chief Physician. The system is very popular at Bodhan.

Dr. M. G. Naidu, father of late Dr. Jai Soorya, the Superintendent of the leprosorium donated a piece of land at Zaheerabad for a leprosy asylum. It is very interesting to note that Dr. Christian with the help of Dr. Jai Soorya introduced Homoeopathic treatment for leprosy at the asylum.

Dr. C. L. Modi donated land to the Andhra Pradesh Homoeopathic Association and the foundation stone for a 50 bedded hospital was laid by former Governor Sri Shrinagesh in 1963.

Coming to the practioners, Dr. P. Deeskhitulu and Dr. P. S. Krishnamurthy are well established in their practice and have ample public support. Dr. T. Jayaram, Dr. A. Seshagiri Rao, Dr. Jai Singh. Dr. Machiraju, Dr. Mrs. Moturi Satyanarayana have also proved themselves successful homoeopaths. Dr. Ramaiah of defence department, Dr. Umamaheswar Reddy of Warangal who witnessed the colossal work done by Dr. John Weir need also special mention. Dr. Ramachandra Rao Tandurkar vitally represents the illustrious class of the grand old physicians. Of the allopathic physicians, Dr.Venkateswar Rao, M. D., Dr. Sandozi, Dr. A. K. Shah, Dr. Tajamul Hussain, Dr. Melkote Dr. Surti, have all taken keen interest in academic discussions and scientific lectures arranged by the Homoeopathic Association.

Two Homoeopathic Colleges have come into existence in the State Capital, Hyderabad, viz. Dr. Jai Soorya Homoeopathic College and Potti Srecramulu Homoeopathic College, The students of these two colleges are in their second year D. H M. S. course of studies. The former is under the Management of Dr. Jai Soorya Smaraka Sangham with Justice Satya Narayana Rao (retd) as President and Dr. N. Ramakrishna Rao as Secretary. Dr. B. K. Phatak (rtd.) opathalamic surgeon of Sarojini Devi Hospital is the Principal.

The later is managed by the Amarageevi Sriramulu Smarak Nidhi with Sri Kasu Vengala Reddy, B,A., M.L.C, as College Committee President and Dr. Moturi Satyanarayana as Secretary and Dr. K. Narayana Murthy, M. D. Former Professor of Medicine and Physician, Madras General Hospital as Principal. The Government Homoeopathic Hospital, Jambagh, located in the college premises is extending clinical training fncilities to the students. This is a commendable gesture of the Government.

The recent advance in the general study of Homoeopathy in the twin cities is largely due to the efforts of Dr. Nagaraj of the National Institute of Homoeopathy, Dr, Ramaiah and Dr. Nazimuddin of the study group and Dr. Machiraju of the Institute of Homoeopathy.

For organisational convenience, the A P H Association is functioning with three regional units, Costal Andhra with Dr K. Suryanarayana, Rayalseema region with Dr Subbarayan, the Telangana Region with Dr. Uttamchand and the A. P. H. A. by Dr. T. Seshachary as Presidents respectively, The 17 th All India Homoeopathic Conference of December, 1968, at Hyderabad is organised by the A. P. H. Association as the host.

Despite the tremendous strides of the system with the State recognition, there is still any amount of void in regard to the place the system deserves along with Modern Medicine. The patronage extended to the system by H. E. H. The Nizam during the inception, was unique and significant. He gave the system a special and independant place, by a special charter; and raised the status of the practioners. The Homoeopathic Bill of 1966 drafted by the A P. Law Commission, is not yet been implemented by the Government. The Bill should be implemented forthwith. The state could do well to establish fulfledged Homoeopathic wings in all tne General, District, Taluk Hospitals and the Primary Health Centre. The paying clinics could include Homoeopathic units also in the hospitals. It is also necessary that the colleges should enlarge their curricula and impart instruction at the degree level. The teaching institutions should be affiliated to the respective universities as it has been done in the state with regard to Ayurveda and Siddha. The clinical teaching should be supplemented by fully equipped hospitals attached to them. A state herbarium and a state pharmacy have to be immediately established for accelarating the development of pharmacy and original research. It is not out of expectation to have separate Boards for Ayurveda and Homoeopathy, and separate Directorate for these systems, in which case, no doubt much can be turned out.

(The authors wish to express their thanks to
Dr. P.S. Krishna Murthy, Hyderabad, for supplying the necessary information)

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Tell me how much disease it takes to make a well man sick and I will tell you how much medicine it takes to make a sick man well.

—*William B. Griggs*, M. D.

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As it now stands, says Charles Van Deusen in THIS WEEK MAGAZINE, May 8, 1966, massive doses of nicotinamide offer hope, but forty percent of schizophrenics under medical care scared for life or incapacitated.

Clinical Notes

By

Dr. T. Seshachary

Influenza – Causes Sterillity ?

Mrs. 'X' (aged 25 yrs), wife of an Army Officer, came with a complaint of pain in her shoulders and spine after a fall from scooter three years ago. She was treated for this and on feeling better, she desired to know if anything could be done to bring about ovulation which has ceased after the birth of her first baby, as per the test conducted by an institution. The only incidents reported by her between the birth of her first baby and her present condition were, the fall from the scooter which had been treated; and influenza soon after her confinement. She was given a dose of Influenzinum 200. A test after two months disclosed that the ovulation was normal.

Mongolism has been reported to be due to translocation of Chromosomes and not due to non-disjunction of chromosomes in the mother brought about by harmful environmental influence on the ova, which. like the Spermatozoa, is not shed and rebuilt, but, is stored throughout the reproductive life of the female. Influenza; which in the above referred case had affected the ova, may also be a cause for Mongolism.

Pyloric Stenosis Successfully Treated In Homoeopathy.

Mrs. "X" came to Dr. C. L. Modi's Charitable Homoeopathic Dispensary with the following complaints ;

Vomitting of any food or drink, Gnawing pain across the transverse colon and the region around.

(Food aggravated all her trouble) Desire for warm water.
History of gastric ulcer. Confirmed by X'rays. Pyloric Stenosis also confirmed by X'ray. Duration of acute condition two years. Mentally sensitive, depressions due to domestic disharmony.

The three medicines which relieved her of her pyloric stenosis and the pains of gastric ulcer were Ignatia 200-Lycopodium 200 and Dysentry-Co 30. An X'ray of the Pyloric Stenosis before and after medication confirmed the cure apart from the disappearance of the discomfort in the patient.

A Case Of Anuria Successfully Treated In Homoeopathy

Mrs. X — aged 22 years developed some skin symptoms. She was given a few capsules of Resticlin: This controlled the skin symptoms but caused anuria for twenty-two days. The peculiar feature of the case was, that it did not cause any discomfort to patient as there was total absence of urine in the bladder under catheter, but (glucose test) Kidney efficiency tests revealed the normal function of the kidneys. After a stay of 17 days in the hospital, she was discharged as a hysterical patient and that she would become normal (when the atmosphere is cooled by rains) when monsoon sets in. Her father, a high ranking Judicial Officer, brouhgt her to the Dr. C.L. Modi's Homoeopathic Charitable Dispensary. She was given all seemingly indicated drugs (the suppression of eruption-medicines without response). As the condition was caused by the drug Resticlin, it was potentised to the 2 X and she was given only two doses followed by copious urination. Of course it did not rain, but rained a few days after she became normal !

Could this have been a case of an iatrogenic disorder caused by Resticlin - cured by the same drug ?

Mrs. 'X' aged 23, mother of two children, suddenly developed pain in her left knee joint spasmodic and stitching, once in 2 or 3 days. Later the pains became intense and at shorter intervals It also started getting inflamed, pale but hot to touch. The medical opinion at Vellore was Osteogenic sarcoma requiring immediate amputation. On my advice the patient was put under my care for Homoeopathic treatment. In consultation with late Dr. N. M Jaisoorya, I started treatment with Homeopathic medicine, the main medicines being, Thuja 6, Ruta 6; Medorrh 200, and carbo. A. 30, and to keep up nutrition, she was given Calc. Phos 6, Nat Mur 6, and to alleviate pain Mag phos 6 and Calc Flour 6.

After one year of such treatment, during which the patient got emaciated, and the knee joint swelled as big as a pumpkin and ultimately got fractured, exhuding foul, dark tenacious fluid. Two months after, her leg was amputated and she was given artificial limb from the Poona Military unit. This was in 1952 and the patient is still enjoying good health, and has become the mother of one more child, without any secondaries as confirmed by the Tata's Cancer Hospital, Bombay.

Mr. R, retired Police Officer saw me in 1956 with a swelling of left clavicle 'pain on movement of neck, worse at night' duration of the

complaint six months. The local medical opinon at Bangalore was a case of sarcoma and he was referred to the cancer Hospital at Hyderabad for treatment. Local clinical findings confirmed the findings of Bangalore and the case was referred to Orthopaedic surgeon. He also agreed with the clinical findings subject to pathological confirmation through biopsy.

At this stage the patient was brought to me. He gave a history of exposure to X'Ray and weeping eczema. His skin was dark, almost blackish. He had no other complaint except the painful swellings.

I ruled out sarcoma, and attributed the complaint to suppression of Eczema through X-Ray -a cancer producing element. He was given X'ray 30-1 dose. Rhus Tox 30 - 1 dose. This gave him a little relief over-night, although he was reluctant to get treated Homoeopathically the night before. In two months he became normal, and, on the eve of his departure, met the doctor of the local Cancer Hospital to the latters' embarassment.

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Whole-blood transfusions have caused passive transfer of Tuberculin sensitivity in the donee, where, neither the donor nor the donee showed any signs of Tuberculin sensitivity before transfusion, reports Dr. A. MOHR, Fellow in Infectious Diseases at the University of Oklahoma Medical School, Oklahoma City.

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LYCOMAN

Look at Lyco, lean and hungry,
Not one to like for he awakes angry,
As a little food overfills,
So, smaller grow his dinner bills;
Very forgetful, so he makes,
Speaking and writing, many mistakes,
Worse in the evening four to eight,
But troubles cease after midnight,
Full of gas, abdomen tight.
Complaints go to left from right,
Thin, withered, full of gas,
Alas! Cannot enjoy with any lass!

.... Annonymous

Commonsense Guide to Health.

(ANNONYMOUS)

Not all ailments are diseases. Most of them are discomforts due to unhygienic living. They need only a correction, they need no medicines. Strict observance of the basic principles of Hygiene such as simple nourishing, nonstimulating food having the minimum residuary acid contents, clean habits and an attitude of philosophical resignation and renunciation towards the vicissitudes of life should ensure one a healthy constitution.

"Child is the Father of Man", and "As the Twig is Bent, the Tree is Inclined"; are old adages which emphasis build by the child for a healthy MANHOOD. The care of a child should start from its pre-natal state. Since the child is nourished by the mother during its embryonic development, it logically follows, the mother should lead a clean healthy life.

Nature endows the would-be-mothers, during pregnancy with, all health giving stimulants-- the healthy glow she gets is due to this. Morning sickness is Nature's machanism throwing out irritating toxic matter which may otherwise impede a normal uneventful confinement. A suppression of this in most cases cause, albuminurea, blood pressure at night and other toxic conditions during pregnancy and confinement. Absence of morning sickness almost always ensures normal deliveries of healthy babies.

According to Arndt-Schulz law of pharmacological action "Small Stimuli encourage life activity, medium stimuli tend to impede it and very strong stimuli are apt to stop or destroy it"; Studying the administration of inorganic Calcium to pregnant women in the context of this Law, it is apt to conclude that over-sized babies calling for Caesarean are due to over stimulation for calcium absorption or the cleft-palate and loose cranial sutures resulting in encephalitis are due to destruction of stimuli for the absorption of calcium. Infantile eczema, Tinea Capitis, and other skin eruptions in the babies have always given a history of vaccination for small-pox of the mothers during or before pregnancy.

The mutations caused by the American Thalidomide - a tranquillizer, to the developing baby by its use by the mother during pregnancy is a warning against indiscriminate use of drugs during pragnancy. Drugs do disturb the genetic pattern of the DNA and RNA and scientists are exploring the possibilities of controlling the production of predetermined type of human beings either through drugs or Rays. The tragic sequel to Hiroshima bombing has rendered people sterile on mass scale - a lesson to people against the indiscriminate use of radio active radiations.

The care of the infant is as important as the ante-natal care of the mother. The only diet for infants is the mother's milk-even water is alien to its stomach. The growth of an infant will uot start until chemical homoeostats take place, which is hastened only by natural feeding. The mineral

contents of the mothers milk is just enough for effective kidney function, cow's milk, which is often substituted for mother's milk, often produced what is called NEONATAL TETANY, (infantile fits) due to want of calcium assimilation (HYPOCALCAEMIA) and improper elimination of surplus phosphatic contents by the kidney.

Mothers who wean the infants early are apt to cause to themselves and to the infants serious psychological shock, resulting in frayed nerves to the mothers and "Sleep Refusal" to the infants. Artificial feedings (bottle-fed-babies), as a rule, are constipated and the use of glucose in baby's milk is apt to cause diarrhoea. Vaccinations are apt to cause in some children, tonsilliti s, warts, periodic fevers. cold and cough and meningeal affections. In a recent edition of the Medical News, it is reported that parenteral immunization against Whooping cough causes damage to the brain in infants below one year. Immunization through oral vaccine is safer and does not produce any side effects.

Surviving the misadventures of babyhood, the infant passes into childhood and the first indications are "cutting the teeth". In India some add to the diet of the infant, soft food at this stage like porridge made out of rice or wheat flour.Lacto-vegetable diet is considered ideal for a healthy living as it is least toxic; while providing adequate nutrition to the mind and body, it leaves the minimum quantity of residuary acid in the system,

There are always two sides to a picture, the good and the bad and modern scientific discoveries are not free from this disadvantage; from which there is no escape as long as the present trend of venturing in many ways into the Unknown continues. But Nature has an uncomfortable trick of getting her own back when it feels it has been seemingly "Cheated". It is reported, that Radio-Active fall-out nourish poisonous plants to luxurious growth, and stunt the growth of non poisonous plants. In animals it is stated to produce increased activity near to violence. In human beings it is reported to have produced diseases like, Eczema, gastro-enteritis, disorders of eye and glands. Experiments on grain seeds made at TROMBAY with-Radio-Active fall-out have shown an increase in production by over twenty-Five percent. Groundnut, a Carcinogenous product is reported to be one of the items experimented upon. Would a mutation of this enhance its carcinogenous quality and thus endanger human lives ? It would be worth giving an experimental thought into this.

Even against these odds, MAN can survive or live with less discomfort, if he should abstain from toxic foods like. Coffee and Tea, which have a tendency to inerease the output of uric aric acid in the system, Cigarattes which are reported to cause cancer of the throat, animal protein causing gout.

Drug is another source of endangering human health especially the oft advertised and self administered ones; drugs belonging to the anti-biotic groups and broad spectrum steriods which have produced harmful irreparable toxic effects

Paupers got sick,
And got well as Nature pleased;
But woe betide the Rich ;
For One Malady killed, three fell by doctor's pill,
Your best doctors are "Dr. Diet. Dr. Quiet and Dr, Merryman".

The Ramakrishna Math with its message of Vedanta of the essential Divinity of Man, of Universality of all religions and dedicated service to humanity, has been one of the foremost in India to take to Homoeopathy for the relief of the sick and suffering.

STATISTICS

		Outpatients	
1.	Belur Math	41,273	
2.	Ranchi Mission (Homoeo)	9.485	
3.	Coimbatore Rural Dispensary	23,855	
4.	Deogarh Charitable Dispensary	4,457	
5.	Baranagore Calcutta (Homoeo)	17,041	
6.	Taki (24 Parganas) ,,	73,989	Old Cases
		31,061	New ,,
7.	Ramharipur (Bankura) ,,	37	Patients a day
8.	New Delhi ,,	36,662	
9.	Patna ,,	66,582	
10.	Chandigarh ,,	20,571	
11.	Purnea (Katihar) ,,	24 539	
12.	Madras (Allopathic, Homoeo, Dental)	1,59,901	
13.	Bombay (,, ,, Ayurvedic	2,46,153	
14.	Mathura - Vrindaban (Ayurvedic cum Homoeo)	1,59,629	
15.	Rajahmundry	32,850	
16.	Malda (Narayanpur & Chittoor - Homoeo)	46,199	
17-	Cachar (Karimganj - Homoeo)	2,282	
18.	Midnapore	10,664	
19.	Rajkot (Allopathic, Homoeo, Ayurvedic)	58,532	
20.	Trichur	26,132	
21.	Kumirmari & Manasadwip(Homoeo)	26,482	
22.	Secunderabad	40,000	

(By the Courtesy of the Secretary, Belur Math)

HYDERABAD.

A Homoeo Dispensary is being maintained by the Ramakrishna Math at Secunderabad during the last 10 years. Prior to this Swami Yogeswarananda gave relief to the sick and suffering through Homoeopathy for many years from the Begumpet Math.

The Ramakrishna Ashrama at Ashok Nagar, Hyderabad, is running a Charitable Homoeopathic Dispensary from 1-10-1965. The Annual Total Attendance of patients treated is as follows:

1965—66	.....	6,835
1966—67	.....	19,811
1967—68	.....	20,154
1968—69	(upto. 15-11-68)	16,929

The Andhra Pradesh Practitioners Of Indian Medicine And Homoeopathy (Registration) Bill 1967.

[Commentary by: DR. M. RAMAKRISHNA RAO, B. A., B. Ed.,]

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has to be congratulated for bringing out this long awaited integrated Bill of Ayurveda and Homoeopathy atleast now 10 years after the formation of Andhra Pradesh. Better late than never.

This Bill is an Integrated one applicable to the whole of the State of Andhra Pradesh with a view to secure uniformity of law relating to the Regulation of the qualifications and the registration of Practitioners of Ayurveda, Unani, Homoeopathy, Prakriti systems of medicine, throughout the state. This Bill repeals the existing Acts, viz. The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic Medical practitioners' Registration Act. 1956 and the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Medical Act. 1912.

Let us have a bird's eye view of the Act and also have a cursory review of it. The most apparent outstanding advantages of this Act over the previous Act especially the Andhra Area Act are.

1) The abolition or non-mentioning of the Classification of Homoeopaths as A and B Classes, which was mentioned in the previous Andhra Area Act and which has been causing a great hindrance for the unity of practitioners, practising this system of medicine in our state.

2. The preveleges given to the so called B. Class Practitioners, viz. appointment as members of the teaching staff of any recognised Institution imparting education in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy or as physicians, medical officers in any dispensary hospital, infirmory, health centres etc. and power to issue medical certificates and eligibility to give evidence at an inquest or in any court of law as an expert under section 45 of Indian Evidence Act. 1872 or any matter relating to the Indian Medicine or Homoeopathy as the case may be.

Let us consider the disadvantages in the Act for Homoeopathy and try to suggest remedies to over come them.

The Board of Indian Medicine or Homoeopathy constituted under this Act is a combined Board consisting of 6 Ayurvedic Practitioners, 4 Unani Physicians, 4 Homoeopaths, 2 prakrit doctors and one elected from the pharmacists of Ayurveda, Homoeopathy, and also the head of the department of Indian Medicine as ex-officio. All the decisions of the Board are to be taken

by a majority vote. Homoeopathy is quite a different system of medicine differing in many ways from the other systems of medicine in its conception of disease, phamocology, conduction of cases, diagnosis, and research etc. Since Homoeopaths in the Board are in a minority, the decisions of the Board may be detrimental to the interests of Homoeopathy. To remedy this defect a separate Board for Homoeopaths is to be constituted or if it is not possible, matters relating to Homoeopathic subjects may be decided by the Homoeopathic members alone. For the same reason instead of one member for all the Ayurvedic, Homoeopathi and Unani Pharmacists, one pharmacist member may be elected from pharmacists of each system of medicine.

The council for Homoeopathy and Prakrit consists of the Head of the Department of Indian Medicine as Ex-officio, all the Principals of the recognised Homoeopathic and Prakrit colleges in the state and the members of the Board elected under section 4 (i) i i. e. from teaching staff of the recognised Institutions. For this also a separate council for Homoeopathy may be constituted or if not the decisions of Homoeopathy may be left to the Homoeopathic Members alone. To avail the practical experiences of the practising physicians, one representative from the practising physicians may be included in the council.

Regarding the Institutions and their recognition by the Board, the Board must first prescribe the minimum requirements for the establishment of Institutions imparting education or conducting research and a person or persons intending to start one should first apply to the Board for permission to start tha Institution and after it is started the Board has to recognise them if they satisfy the conditions laid down by the Board. This prevents the starting of bogus Institutions and pupils may not be deceived after spending money and precious time and energy for years, only to find later that the Institutions are not recognised by the Government.

Inspite of the development of Homoeopathy so far achieved there is still a dearth of Registered Homoeopathic Practitioners in our state and the Homoeopathic colleges so far instituted are not sufficient to train the requisite number of qualified physicians. So to over come this, section 27 of the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic Medical Practitioners. Registration Act 1956 and the Corresponding section in the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area), Medical Act 1912, should be incorporated in this Act also and should be continued till a sufficient number of Homoeopathic colleges are established and sufficient number of trained Homoeopaths are available to serve the ailing humanity.

On the whole, this Bill is an improvement over the existing previous ones and if implemented with the incorporation of the suggestions given above, may carry the development of Homoeopathic system of medicine to a further step in our goal.